

365

N482

895/96

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

For the Year 1896.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 27, 1897.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,

STATE PRINTERS,

ALBANY AND NEW YORK.

1897.

365

N432

1895/96

23 APR 1914

COMMISSIONERS.

LISPENARD STEWART	<i>New York.</i>
CHARLES J. BOYD	<i>Middletown.</i>
NELSON DAVENPORT	<i>Troy.</i>
WM. R. REMINGTON	<i>Canton.</i>
JOHN G. DORRANCE	<i>Camden.</i>
WM. J. MANTANYE.....	<i>Cortland.</i>
SARAH L. DAVENPORT	<i>Bath.</i>
GEO. B. HAYES.....	<i>Buffalo.</i>

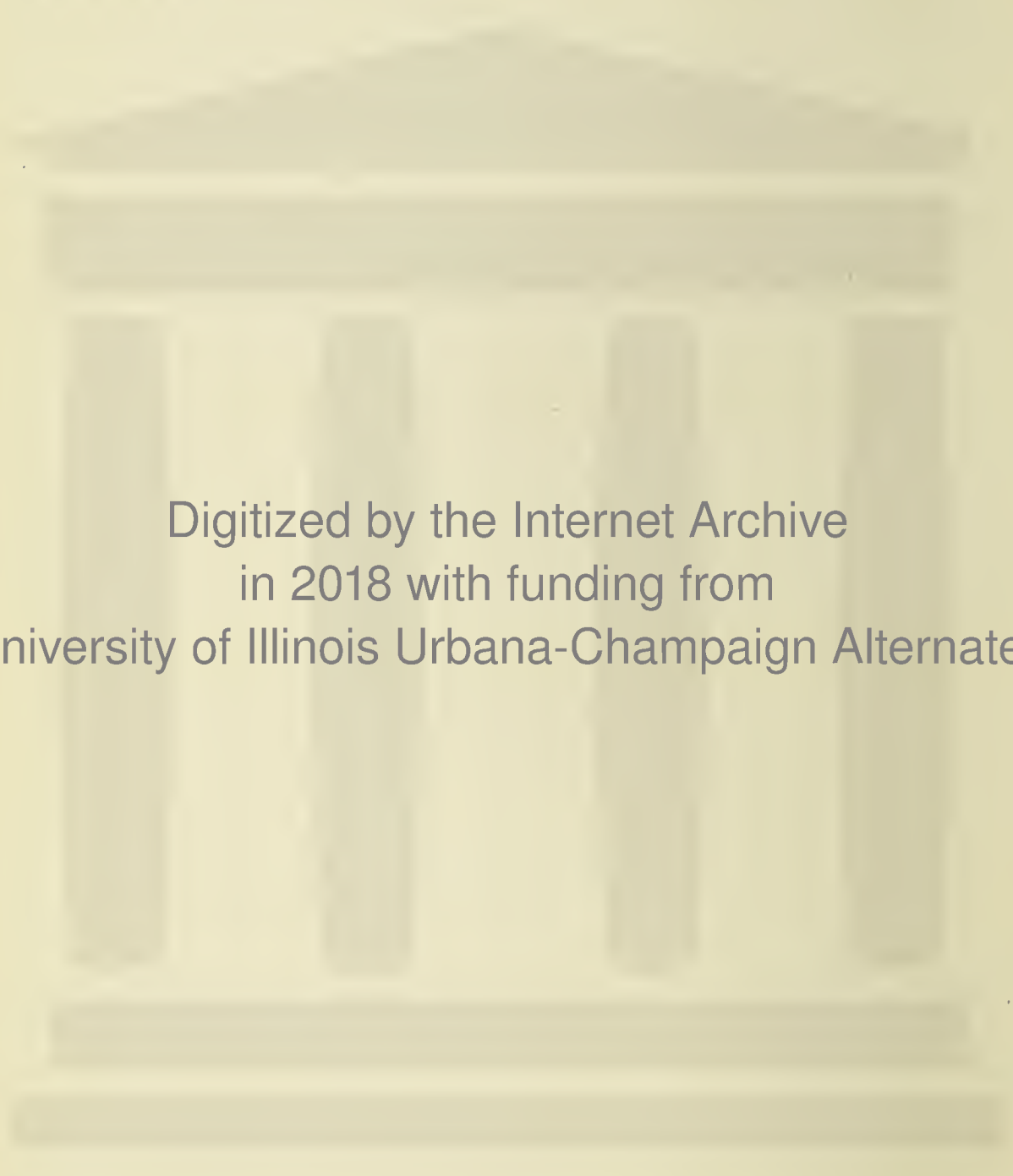
OFFICERS.

LISPENARD STEWART	<i>President.</i>
WM. J. MANTANYE.....	<i>Vice-President.</i>
AUGUSTUS SHERMAN	<i>Secretary.</i>

v. 2-3, 4, 7, 9, 11-14

Quest 2

20X100



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Alternates

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 18.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 21, 1897.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

ALBANY, *January 20, 1897.*

To the Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, *Lieutenant-Governor and
President of the Senate:*

Sir.— By direction of the Commission, I transmit to the Legislature herewith, the second annual report of the State Commission of Prisons.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

LISPENARD STEWART,

President.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

Pursuant to section 5 of chapter 1026 of the Laws of 1895 of the State of New York, the State Commission of Prisons makes and submits its second annual report.

By the act constituting this Commission, it is directed to make a report to the Legislature in January in each year, in which it shall give the results of its work and such information as it deems proper relating to the institutions subject to its inspection, and its opinions, conclusions and recommendations relating to the same.

The first annual report of the Commission was submitted to the Legislature on the 15th day of January, 1896.

The Commission at this time reports what has been done by it, and the results of its work since the 1st day of January, 1896, and first in order comes:

LEGISLATION.

In its first report the Commission made certain recommendations. After the report had been submitted to the Legislature, the Commission prepared certain bills in line with and to carry out its recommendations, which are briefly noted. The second recommendation in the last report was, that a law should be enacted forbidding courts of this State from sentencing any person convicted of crime, for a term of more than one year, to any penitentiary or local penal institution.

In furtherance of that recommendation, the Commission prepared

a bill amending section 699 of the Penal Code, by which the term for which a male convicted of a felony might be committed to a penitentiary or county jail, was fixed at one year or less, instead of five years or less.

This bill became a law May 12, 1896, and is chapter 553 of the Laws of 1896. Prior to the passage of this law any male convicted of a felony, and sentenced for a term of five years or less, might be sentenced to a penitentiary. Now all persons convicted of a felony, and sentenced for a term exceeding one year, must be committed to the State prisons or reformatories.

The importance of this amendment may be readily seen. The State was compelled to pay the penitentiary for the board and care of felons for from one to five years, although it had prisons and reformatories where they might be kept at one-half the expense, and where it might have the benefit of their labor. Again this amendment was a step toward the classification and grading of prisoners, and the separation of felons from misdemeanants.

It should be the aim of the State to keep the misdemeanants separate from the felons, and to make the penitentiaries, so far as possible, places for the confinement of misdemeanants, and send felons to the State prisons or reformatories, which are provided for that class of criminals.

The object of imprisonment is the reformation of the criminal as well as his punishment, and no reformation can be accomplished so long as criminals of all grades are committed to the same institution. The worst element in the criminal population will infect the whole mass.

The importance of the separation of felons from misdemeanants can not be overestimated. It is the opinion of the Commission that felons should be sent to the State prisons or reformatories.

It was a ground of complaint that while the State had a prison at Auburn for females convicted of felonies, conducted on reformatory principles and entirely separated from the prison for males, with commodious buildings and grounds, formerly used as a hospital for the insane, with a capacity for 250 convicts, and with every convenience appropriate for the detention of females, there were only 99 inmates and the number was constantly decreasing. This was due to a law passed in 1895, permitting courts to sentence to a penitentiary all persons convicted of felony who were sentenced for terms not exceeding five years.

Under the act of 1895, female felons sentenced for terms not exceeding five years were sent to the penitentiaries, instead of to the State prison for women. This was evidently done under the mistaken idea that it would be more agreeable for them or their friends to be nearer home, in penitentiaries, notwithstanding they were not adapted to their comfort, care and reformation.

The Commission prepared an amendment to section 698 of the Penal Code so as to make it read as follows:

“Section 698. Any woman over the age of 16 years, who shall be convicted of a felony in any of the courts of this State, shall, when the sentence imposed is one year or more, be sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for Women at Auburn. Where the sentence imposed is less than one year, she shall be committed to the county jail of the county where convicted, or to a penitentiary or to a house of refuge for women.”

This became a law April 22, 1896, and is chapter 374 of the Laws of 1896.

By this change in the law, the State is saved the expense of boarding these female felons in a penitentiary when it has a prison of its own where they can be kept at a cost of only about one-half

the amount paid to the penitentiary, and where they can be surrounded by reformatory influences, and receive proper care and attention.

If the judges were better acquainted with the prisons and penitentiaries to which they have power to sentence offenders, and with their adaptation to the beneficial treatment of those to be incarcerated, they would know that female convicts would be more comfortable and better cared for at the prison for women at Auburn than is possible in any penitentiary, where the separation of men from women is at best not complete, and in some cases is slight and unreal, and there is nothing to encourage them to a better or more womanly life. The crimes committed by women are usually more the result of circumstances than of vicious tendencies, and they are, therefore, susceptible of reform.

The opinion of the Commission is that short-term convicts—those sentenced for misdemeanors and for terms less than one year—should be confined in the jail or penitentiary of the county where convicted, and employed for the county, or subdivision thereof, on such labor as the board of supervisors may designate. At present nearly every county in the State has a contract, under which short-term prisoners are committed to some penitentiary at a fixed rate for board. A review of the reports of the penitentiaries, omitting New York county, shows that under these contracts they had, October 1, 1896, 718 prisoners sentenced from other counties. In some counties substantially all of the short-term prisoners are sent to the penitentiary.

As a rule, the penitentiaries will not receive a prisoner sentenced from another county for less than sixty days. The result is that committing magistrates, in order to secure the convict's admission into the penitentiary, often impose a sentence entirely in excess

of that which justice demands, and prisoners arraigned for the most trivial offenses are sentenced for sixty days or more, when five or ten days confinement would be fully adequate punishment for the offense.

Again, the retention of short-term convicts in the county jails, where they are properly separated, as they can and should be, will prevent, in a large measure, the moral deterioration which inevitably ensues when such convicts are sent to the penitentiaries and obliged to mingle with the most depraved and confirmed criminals. The penitentiaries contain criminals who have been convicted of nearly every crime known to law, short of murder, and yet from all over the State young men with no vicious tendencies or habits, arrested for intoxication or some minor offense, are committed to these institutions and become pupils in crime.

The county has to pay for the board of its prisoners in the penitentiary, and the fees and expenses of the officers who convey them. The actual expense to the county in boarding its short-term convicts in the county jail would exceed but little, if any, the expense of transportation to and board in the penitentiary, and the county would have the benefit of their labor.

Section 93 of chapter 686 of the Laws of 1892, known as the "County Law," constituting chapter 18 of the general laws, provides that the keeper of a county jail shall cause each prisoner committed to his jail for imprisonment under sentence, to be constantly employed at hard labor, when practicable, during every day except Sunday, and the board of supervisors or county judge of the county may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner should be employed.

It further provides that such keeper may, with the consent of the board of supervisors of the county, or of the county judge, from

time to time, cause such of the convicts under his charge, as are capable of hard labor, to be employed outside of the jail, in the same or an adjoining county, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the keepers and the officers or persons under whose direction such convicts shall be placed, subject to such regulations as the board or judge may prescribe.

It will thus be seen that there is a law providing for the employment of convicts sentenced to county jails, either inside or outside of the jails, subject to the direction of the board of supervisors or county judge. While this law is exceedingly broad, the Commission believed that it should be amended so as to specifically provide for the employment of such convicts in building and repairing the penal institutions of the county and the public highways, and to authorize the boards of supervisors to raise money for that purpose.

Accordingly, the Commission recommended an amendment to said section, being additional thereto, which is as follows :

“ And the boards of supervisors of the several counties are authorized to employ convicts under sentence to confinement in the county jails, in building and repairing penal institutions of the county, and in building and repairing the highways in their respective counties, or in preparing the materials for such highways for sale to, and for the use of, such counties or towns, villages and cities therein, and to make rules and regulations for their employment, and the said boards of supervisors are hereby authorized to cause money to be raised by taxation for the purpose of furnishing materials and carrying this provision into effect; and the courts of this State are hereby authorized to sentence convicts committed to detention in the county jails to such hard labor as may be provided for them by the boards of supervisors.”

This amendment was added to the original section by chapter 826 of the Laws of 1896.

The question of the employment of convict labor in building and improving highways has been much discussed, and many arguments for and against such employment have been heard. The Commission feels that great highways throughout this State can be well and economically built by convict labor, such work to be done on plans to be approved by the State Engineer and Surveyor.

The prisoners must work primarily for the State. In building roads they can be made of the greatest service to the State and of lasting benefit to the farming community. The convicts themselves will be improved in health. The out-door life and hard labor is much better for them than the confining life in the prison shops. For at least six months in the year many prisoners can thus find employment, and during the winter months an accumulated amount of work can be found for them in filling the different requisitions from the State institutions; and there is no doubt that the labor of short-term convicts in the county jails can be used in the same manner to the pecuniary advantage of the county and the permanent improvement of the highways.

The prisoners in the county jails of Montgomery, Niagara, Orange, St. Lawrence, Saratoga and Steuben counties are employed in breaking stone for the highways, and the officers of those counties are to be commended. The supervisors of Broome, Cayuga and other counties, upon the suggestion of the Commission, are also considering the matter or taking steps to set their prisoners at work.

The number of prisoners in the various penitentiaries October 1, 1896, received from counties other than those in which the penitentiary is located, and the amounts received by them for board of such prisoners for the year ending October 1, 1896, are as follows:

	Number.	Amount.	Amount per week.
Kings County Penitentiary.....	121	\$15,296 25	\$294 16
Albany County Penitentiary.....	286	30,864 10	593 54
Erie County Penitentiary.....	35	3,847 64	73 99
Onondaga County Penitentiary....	135	5,519 10	106 13
Monroe County Penitentiary.....	141	14,625 17	281 25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

There is also complaint in the cities where the penitentiaries are located that the criminal classes of those cities are unduly enlarged by the system of taking convicts from other counties, as many remain after their discharge.

Among the recommendations made by the Commission in its first annual report was the enactment of a law preventing the penal institutions from receiving convicts sentenced by courts of other States, or by courts of the United States sitting outside of New York State.

Pursuant to that suggestion, a bill was prepared amending section 116 of title 2 of chapter 3 of part 4 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 395 of the Laws of 1890, relating to State prisons, so as to read as follows:

“Section 116. It shall not be lawful for the Superintendent of State Prisons, or the agents and wardens, or managers or superintendents of any penal institutions in this State, to hereafter receive or permit to be received therein any prisoner convicted in United States courts held without the State of New York, or in any State other than that of the State of New York. It shall be lawful for the agents and wardens of the State prisons and the managers of the reformatories of the State, to receive prisoners convicted and sentenced in the United States courts in this State for one year or more upon proper contracts made for their care and custody, to be approved by the Superintendent of State prisons; but no prisoners

sentenced in United States courts in this State for one year or more shall be received in any penal institution in this State, except in the State prisons and reformatories as aforesaid."

Heretofore the State prisons could not receive United States prisoners, but the penitentiaries originally intended for misdemeanants of a county only, were wide open for that class of prisoners, who were often the most desperate criminals from all sections of the United States, and sentenced for long terms or for life.

This amendment shuts out convicts sentenced by courts sitting outside of this State, and permits the penitentiaries to receive prisoners sentenced by United States courts held in this State for terms less than one year, and the State prisons and reformatories to receive those sentenced for one year or more.

This amendment constitutes section 2 of chapter 429 of the Laws of 1896, which became a law May 4, 1896, but which did not go into effect until January 1, 1897.

From the reports of the penitentiaries last year, it appeared that there were confined on October 1, 1895, 829 United States prisoners sentenced by courts outside of the State of New York, of which number 821 were confined in the Albany and Kings County penitentiaries. On the 1st day of October, 1896, there were confined in the penitentiaries 676 United States prisoners sentenced by courts outside of this State, of which number 236 were in Kings County Penitentiary, 439 in the Albany County Penitentiary and 1 in Erie County Penitentiary. Under this amendment that portion of the prison population will be eventually eliminated. Although the law did not go into effect until January 1, 1897, the Kings County Penitentiary refused to receive this class of prisoners after October 1, 1896. The Albany County Penitentiary continued to receive them up to the close of the year.

The reasons for this amendment were given last year, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate all of them. However, it is well to notice among them that the bringing of convicts from without the State made a great increase apparent in the number of criminals or percentage of criminal population credited to this State as inmates of the penal institutions. When these convicts were discharged it was at the penitentiary door, and they often remained to increase the criminal class of the State and of the city where the penitentiaries were located. It also interfered with the proper grading and classification of prisoners, placing felons serving long terms or for life, beside mere misdemeanants who often were criminals more through misfortune or by reason of circumstances than because of actual viciousness. The opportunities or plans for reformation of the latter class were materially interfered with.

CONVICT LABOR.

Inasmuch as the next legislation suggested by the Commission in its first annual report, and subsequently framed in a bill which became a law May 4, 1896, and is known as chapter 429 of the laws of 1896, covers the subject of convict labor, we will consider that question next in order.

The two amendments to the Penal Code and the law relating to United States prisoners sentenced from without the State were endorsed by the Superintendent of Prisons and the wardens. The amendment to the county law is on the same line as the original act.

In recommending the passage of chapter 429 of the Laws of 1896, no change was made in the existing law relating to convict labor, except so far as was necessary to bring the statute in accord with the Constitution.

The law relating to convict labor in the penal institutions in this State was in existence before this Commission was appointed. It is a part of the organic law of this State, and is embodied in section 29 article 3 of the revised Constitution which reads as follows:

“Section 29. The Legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in this State; and on and after the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.”

By section 11, article 8 of the State Constitution, the Legislature was directed to provide for a State Commission of Prisons, which should visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime or detained as witnesses or debtors.

The Legislature did subsequently provide for this Commission by chapter 1026 of the Laws of 1895.

By section 2 of that act this Commission, among other duties, was directed to ascertain and recommend such system of employing the inmates of all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime or detained as witnesses or

debtors as may in the opinion of the Commission be for the best interests of the public and not in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution relating to the employment of prisoners.

Therefore, the Commission was required to suggest some practical way of carrying the provision of the Constitution into effect.

Under the Constitution there is only one field of labor for the convicts, viz.: For the State and its political divisions and the public institutions of the State, and its political divisions.

The penal institutions, the State hospitals, the Lunacy Commission, the asylums, and other State institutions, are component parts of the State; as such they should one and all render cheerful obedience to its Constitution and laws, and in no way can they render more signal service than by co-operation, in the endeavor to render successful the employment of the convicts in the State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries in the manufacture of supplies which these State institutions have heretofore purchased in the open market. In this way the State may obtain the full value of the labor of the convicts instead of contracting out that labor for insignificant prices and buying in the market that which it can manufacture. Taxes will thus be reduced, and the unfair competition with other manufacturers and free labor be removed.

The proper employment for convict labor is the subject of investigation in other States than our own. Within a few weeks the Commission has received letters from the States of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Kansas requesting copies of its annual report, of all laws bearing on convict labor, and also all information it may be able to give on this subject. In each of these States the question is being investigated by the legislative bodies, and in a short time the more progressive States will undoubtedly follow the example of the State of New York and abolish the contract system, the unprofitable

public account system by which the State enters into competition in the market with its own citizens and taxpayers, and the piece-price plan by which the State sold the labor of its prisoners at a price with which even Chinese labor could not compete. As for example, 30 cents a dozen for making shirts, 75 cents a dozen for trousers, 40 cents each for ulsters, 4 cents each for umbrellas, 16 cents a dozen for brooms, 40 cents per thousand for iron bolts, 6 and 7 cents a pair for shoes, etc., etc.

Articles have appeared in the public print tending to create the impression that the abolition of the contract system and piece-price plan, which yielded to the State such prices as above stated, would leave the convicts without employment and drive them to "despair and insanity." Such is not the fact. The convicts under the new law will be taught useful trades, will be employed in a useful variety of labor, and will work for the State and its political divisions at rates "which shall be as near the usual market price as possible."

Will the kind of labor now contemplated for the convicts be any more likely than the old system to drive them "to despair and insanity?" During the year under the old system 97 convicts in the State prisons, reformatory and penitentiaries became insane.

The plans heretofore in vogue are degrading to officials and prevent classifying and grading the prisoners.

The change in convict labor wrought by section 29, article 3, of the Constitution will be permanent. It is in line with modern progressive ideas. Convict labor must not compete in the markets with honest free labor. The prisons are not institutions run by the State for the purpose of making money, and the attempts to make them so have resulted in waste of money. The better idea of the prison is that it is a place of detention for those who have violated

the law, having in view not only proper punishment of the criminal, but also, if possible, his reformation and return to freedom "clothed and in his right mind."

While the Commission deems it unnecessary to argue any further in support of the Constitutional provision, it is not out of place to devote some attention to the financial results of the productive industries on State account carried on in the prisons.

It is a popular error that the so-called productive industries permitted by the Prison Law, as amended in 1889 by the act known as the "Fassett Law," and abolished by the new Constitution, have been sources of large profit to the State. The expenses and compensation of sales agents are great, in some instances 40 per cent. of the gross amount of the sales.

It will be found, on a careful and business-like examination of the accounts of the prisons, relating to these industries, that they have been an enormous expense to the taxpayers of the State.

Every year the Legislature has appropriated a sum sufficient to provide for the maintenance and support of the convicts in the State prisons, the salaries of the officers, and all ordinary expenses incident to the conduct of these institutions. This would not have been necessary had these industries been paying large profits, as claimed. In addition, under the Fassett Law, the State appropriated \$500,000 as a prison capital fund to be drawn upon for carrying on these industries. Interest on that sum should also be charged against them.

While it is claimed that \$400,000 of that amount has been repaid to the State, yet the facts are that the larger part of that sum has been used, and that the State is not now in possession of it, or, in other words, it has not been returned to the Treasury of the State to be used for other purposes. Large special appropriations are

also procured each year for improvements and repairs. These industries are credited with industrial assets amounting to \$810,568.88.

The main items composing "Industrial assets" are machinery, raw materials, manufactured goods and outstanding accounts.

Of course, the item of industrial assets comprises a very important element in the problem of whether these industries have been profitable or otherwise.

The larger part of the raw materials and manufactured goods included in this inventory are the gradual accumulation of materials and goods during the six years preceding 1896, which had become unsalable and practically worthless, and are stored in large quantities in the State prisons and carried on their books and inventories at a valuation of many thousands of dollars, and at only a slight reduction from their original cost or value.

Again, expensive machinery has been purchased for industries which have paid little more than the cost of operation, and this machinery is of such a description that, upon a sale, the State would realize but little more than its value as old iron. The result is, that if these unsalable goods and raw materials and machinery are inventoried at their market value, the productive industries under the Fassett law would show a great loss.

In Clinton Prison, raw materials reported to this office as of the inventoried value of \$56,123.81, on September 30, 1896, are old stock, as before stated, and of little value.

The inventoried value of the manufactured goods on hand at that date is stated to be \$71,812.91. Included in this amount are old, unsalable goods inventoried at a valuation of \$42,888.21.

In the item of machinery returned in the inventory as of the

value of \$83,731.06, is machinery for toys, tinware and novelties valued at \$48,696.66.

This tin toy industry was never largely productive, and substantially no profit was realized from it, and the machinery will probably sell for little more than its value as old iron.

There was such a large waste of raw material in the tinware and toy industry that it left no profits.

What is true of this tinware and toy industry is doubtless true of the other machinery in this schedule.

It will thus be seen, that in the case of Clinton Prison, from an inventoried valuation of \$211,667.58 for raw materials, manufactured goods and machinery, there should be deducted the sum of \$182,742.88, in order to arrive at the actual value of the items in the industrial assets of that prison. What is true of that prison is true of the other prisons regarding the industrial assets.

The Commission prepared another bill, chapter 429 of the Laws of 1896, which is a revision and amendment of what is known as the Fassett amendment to the Prison Law, to make it conform to section 29, article 3 of the Constitution. That law provides that all convicts sentenced to State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries in this State, shall be employed for the State, or the political divisions thereof, or in productive industries for the benefit of the State, or political divisions thereof, or for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State or the political divisions thereof, under rules and regulations for the distribution and diversification thereof to be established by the State Commission of Prisons.

It is made the duty of the Superintendent of Prisons to distribute among the penal institutions under his jurisdiction, the labor and industries assigned by the Commission to said institutions.

The Superintendent of State Prisons, and the superintendents of reformatories and penitentiaries, respectively, are authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, such articles as are needed and used therein, and also such as are required by the State, or political divisions thereof and in buildings, offices and public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, including articles and materials used in the erection of buildings. On or before October 1st in each year, the proper officials of the State, and political divisions thereof, and of the institutions of the State, or political divisions thereof, shall report to the State Commission of Prisons estimates for the ensuing year of the amount of supplies, of different kinds, required to be purchased by them that can be furnished by the penal institutions of the State. The Comptroller, the State Commission of Prisons, the Superintendent of State Prisons and the Lunacy Commission shall fix and determine the prices at which all labor performed, and all articles manufactured and furnished to the State, or the political divisions thereof, or to the public institutions thereof, shall be furnished.

There is, undoubtedly, a demand for a large amount of supplies for the use of State officials, and in the ten State hospitals and other institutions, and also in the political divisions of the State, over and above what are manufactured therein, and substantially all these manufactured articles needed by the various institutions can be supplied by the labor of convicts in the State prisons. Men's and women's clothing, underwear, hosiery, boots, shoes and slippers, hats and caps, gloves and mittens, shirts, collars and cuffs, baskets, brooms, brushes, tin and galvanized iron ware, furniture, quilts and blankets, woolen cloth and hundreds of other articles can be manufactured in the prisons with success; and the Commis-

sion is of the opinion that these various industries, together with printing for State departments and State institutions, should be assigned to the prisons to be pursued therein. On the State lands about Dannemora, beans, potatoes, onions and other vegetables can be raised ; canned goods, of which great quantities are used in the public institutions, can be put up, and sweet corn, tomatoes and other articles can be raised for that purpose. In this connection, the Commission states that at present 300 acres of land connected with Clinton Prison are under the warden's control; that there are several hundred acres more of improved lands owned by the State in the same vicinity, now occupied by squatters, over which the law gives him no control. If the law is amended by striking out the word "uncultivated," the land can be used by the warden for the benefit of the State.

It appears from the reports of prison officials that only about one-half of the convicts have been heretofore employed on what were called productive industries. Therefore, new kinds of labor need be provided for that number of convicts only.

The Superintendent of State Prisons is charged with the administration of the labor and affairs of the prisons. The responsibility for the successful employment of the prisoners will depend on the one side on the earnestness of the prison authorities in manufacturing promptly and in a proper manner the designated supplies, and on the other hand, in the cheerful co-operation on the part of the other State institutions by promptly furnishing a list of the supplies needed.

The Commission is of the opinion that nearly all manufactured supplies heretofore purchased by the State institutions in the open market can be produced to advantage by the convict labor in the prisons; and that, when the use of all labor-saving machinery shall

have been discontinued, the manufacture of these supplies will furnish a reasonable amount of productive labor for the convicts in the prisons. This labor should be supplemented by industrial training, by trades schools and compulsory education, and instead of piece-price work the convicts should be taught complete industries.

By the Fassett law, and also by chapter 429, above referred to, it is provided that prisoners shall be classified and graded, and those of the first grade shall be employed in industrial training. If possible, this industrial training is to be had in the manufacture of useful or saleable products, but in all cases the industrial training is the primary object. The law contemplates the instruction of prisoners of the first grade in some trade by which on their release they may be enabled to support themselves. The primary object is reformation of the convict, and not any gain or profit to the State that will result from his labor, except as incidental thereto. If the right view of this subject is taken, it is apparent that the greatest good to the State will accrue from the reformation of these convicts, making them industrious and furnishing them with the means of becoming useful citizens of the State, instead of on their release sending them out in the world, disqualified by long confinement in prison, without money and dependent simply upon the commonest kind of labor. The importance of industrial training, or, in other words, of teaching the convicts some useful trade or industry, which they may pursue after their release, can not be overestimated. Unless they are to be taught trades, they had better be employed, pending the experimental stages of the convict labor law, in unproductive labor than none at all, if labor is all that is required to prevent insanity. In that case, the State would

be relieved of the enormous expense of purchasing machinery every year at the expense of the taxpayers.

The Superintendent of State Prisons, in his report for 1895, states that "the majority of the prisoners are young men. Of the 3,508 prisoners in the prisons on September 30, 1895, there were 2,170 under 31 years of age. Many were between 16 and 21 years of age. The great majority are not densely ignorant men, incapable of training and improvement. Six-sevenths of them have some training, ranging from common school to collegiate. The average term of these convicts, excluding indeterminate or life sentences, is less than six years; so a large number of them return to society each year. The mean age of the whole population in the three prisons is under 30 years of age. Of the 3,508 prisoners under confinement September 30, 1895, 2,134 were serving in prison for first offenses. That is, three out of five were first offenders."

The Superintendent further says that, "the present system in the prisons recognizes the fundamental principle that it is to the State's interest to seek to reform the inmates of the prisons."

As heretofore stated, the Fassett Law in 1889 provided for a classification and grading of the convicts in the State prisons, and the establishment of trades schools and the reformatory system generally, with provision for rewards, promotions, paroles and discharge for progress in such reform and improvement as would tend to make good citizens of the prisoners. This law has substantially remained a dead letter, as the better class of convicts was needed by the contractors.

The importance of the acquisition of a trade is admirably set forth in the work by E. C. Wines and Theo. W. Dwight, entitled, "Prisons and Reformatories of the United States and Canada." From page 264 we quote as follows:

“Next to the habit of steady, unremitting, persevering labor, the most important acquisition of the convict, as an aid to self-support after his liberation, is skill in his occupation, a mastery of the business in which he is engaged, be it what it may. The ranks of criminals, as we have seen, are recruited chiefly from the class of persons who have no regular business, and especially from that class who have never learned a trade. To teach a convict a trade is to place him above want. That is, to remove from his path one of the greatest occasions of crime. Make a criminal a good mechanic, and you have gone far toward making him an honest man. The true doctrine is, that all people should learn to help themselves. If they do not know how, the best service we can do is to teach them. A convict learning a trade is mastering the art of self-help. He feels that he is doing something for himself. As a consequence, he is filled with hope; he is in better temper; his spirits are cheerful and buoyant. This state of mind is in itself a reformatory agency, and a man in whom it is found is much more likely to be morally improved by his incarceration than another in whom hope, alacrity and cheerfulness have been extinguished. And unless a prisoner acquires both the habit of industry and the knowledge of some handicraft, that is, the power, as well as the wish and purpose to live honestly, he will be sure, sooner or later, to go back to his old criminal practices.”

These eminent men as long ago as 1867 made a thorough investigation of the prisons and reformatories of the United States and Canada, and reported the result of their labors to the Legislature. Repeated investigations have been made into the whole subject of prison management, and the manner in which the inmates should be treated and employed therein. The authorities all agree there is no question as to what ought to be done.

This Commission, therefore, says that industrial training, either pure and simple, or by engaging convicts in some useful industry, is the only way to make them obedient and tractable while in prison, and industrious and useful members of society when they are released. It unhesitatingly declares that, viewing the whole subject from the standpoint of dollars and cents, it is of much more pecuniary importance to the State that these first term prisoners, constituting two-thirds of the prison population, shall come out reformed and prepared to lead honest and industrious lives, rather than that by grinding them down in prison, destroying every atom of self-respect, treating them as animals to be worked for the profit of the State, they shall be sent out confirmed criminals, their hands against every man, ready to prey upon the community, and ultimately to be returned again and again to the State prisons. It is a duty the State owes, not only to these men, but to the whole people, that they shall acquire habits of industry and knowledge of some trade in prison, so that having experienced that punishment follows crime, they may be placed in a position where they may voluntarily choose which course they will pursue — the virtuous or the criminal — and not be obliged to return to criminal ways to live.

The Commisison strongly recommends, that, in addition to the manufacture of supplies for the State institutions, the prisoners shall receive industrial training, the same as is so admirably given in the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. The change in the employment of convicts on the 1st day of January will necessarily require time for its successful accomplishment. It can not be made successful in a day, but there can be no doubt that with the labor of the prisoners in the manufacture of supplies, accompanied by

education and industrial training, they will be kept reasonably well employed.

CONVICT LABOR IN PENITENTIARIES.

Chapter 429 of the Laws of 1896 provides that the labor of the convicts in the penitentiaries, after the necessary labor for, and manufacture of, all needed supplies for the same, shall be primarily devoted to the counties, respectively, in which said penitentiaries are located, and the towns, cities and villages therein, and to the manufacture of supplies for the public institutions of the counties or the political divisions thereof.

The population of the Albany and Kings County penitentiaries will be largely reduced by the act prohibiting their receiving prisoners sentenced by courts of other States, and United States courts sitting outside the State of New York, and the population of all the penitentiaries will be reduced by the act providing that convicts sentenced for a felony, for terms over one year, shall be sent to State prisons or reformatories.

Except in New York county a large portion of the penitentiary inmates is sentenced for terms of six months and under. Their labor could not be utilized for the State, and inasmuch as it must be primarily devoted to the county, the Commission believes that the boards of supervisors of the respective counties should provide for the labor of the convicts in the penitentiaries located therein, for the benefit of the county, and the towns, cities and villages therein, and it has accordingly passed a resolution to that effect, and sent copies of the same to the said boards of supervisors. The Commission believes that the counties can employ the inmates of the penitentiaries to advantage.

CONVICT LABOR IN JAILS.

Under chapter 826 of the Laws of 1896, the convicts sentenced to the county jails may be employed in such manner as the boards of supervisors or the county judges of the respective counties may direct, and especially in building and repairing the highways in their respective counties, or in preparing materials for such highways for sale to, and for the use of, such counties or towns, villages and cities therein.

The attention of boards of supervisors of counties has been called to these provisions by visiting committees of the Commission, who have pointed out the advantages to be gained by employing convicts in the counties. The Commission notes with pleasure that in many of the counties the suggestions are being acted on. Providing labor for convicts in the jails will tend to decrease the number of inmates, and will eventually save much expense to the taxpayers.

VISITATION AND INSPECTIONS.

The Commission, through its appropriate committees, has visited and inspected the State prisons, the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, the Eastern New York Reformatory in course of construction at Napanoch, Ulster county, the six penitentiaries and nearly all the jails in the State. The Commission would call especial attention to the county jails. Many of them were built years ago, and are inadequate in accommodation for the increasing number of inmates, and very many of them are poorly ventilated and have poor drainage, rendering them sources of danger to the health, not only of the inmates, but of the localities where they are situated. The visiting committees of the Commission have called the attention of the county authorities to these defects, and recommended their improvement. In many of the counties the recommendations were

acquiesced in and provision made to remedy the defects, and in some counties steps are being taken to build new jails. Young men and boys without criminal tendencies are arrested for drunkenness or minor offenses, lodged in jails, where they associate with confirmed criminals, and when fortune decrees that they are to be discharged at or about the same time, the confirmed criminal takes possession of the novice and he too is made a professional. The good people of this State have no conception of the number of criminals made while confined in the jails. There should be a law enacted making it obligatory upon the sheriffs to grade prisoners, and to keep in separate apartments the "accidental" from the vicious or confirmed criminals.

The reports of inspections of prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries and jails are annexed and referred to as part of this report.

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING OF PRISONERS IN THE STATE PRISONS.

In the treatment of prisoners it must be borne in mind that their reformation is the primary object, and is the best means of obtaining the end in view — the repression and decrease of crime.

Under the present law prisoners should be divided into three classes for the purpose of labor and reform.

As to the treatment and classification of convicts, the Commission adheres to its views expressed a year ago in its annual report, which may well be restated here.

"In the treatment of convicts it should be remembered that they are human, and that while by reason of circumstances, training or environment they have fallen into evil ways, or their consciences have become blunted, they are susceptible of being taught and of reform. Crime may be looked upon as a disease which comes upon the members of the body politic, and renders it necessary for their

good, and the good of the State, that they shall be secluded for a time and the disease cured, if possible, by a proper application of remedies. While many may prove incorrigible, by reason of a long life of vice and vicious surroundings, the majority may, with proper treatment, be reformed and returned to freedom as better men. Education would be a great element in this treatment. An effort should be made to compel all convicts to learn to read and write, and opportunities for further education in common branches of study should be given them.

“As associations and environment have so much to do with the formation of character, it is well that convicts should be classified or graded, so that those susceptible of reform may be encouraged and removed from the influence of others. The Fassett Law made provision for such classification, but, except in the reformatories, the plan made little progress. In the Elmira Reformatory, where physical training, general education and the teaching of all useful trades are made the means of reform, the convicts are classified and graded, and by promotions encouragement is given. The experience of years with convicts brings the opinion that some of them are incorrigible, while others are susceptible of full reform, and still others require treatment for physical troubles and defects (defective development, epileptic tendencies, etc.) before their real status can be fixed. It is suggested that all convicts should be first committed to a reformatory, where, by scrutiny, they may be classified, and those found incorrigible sent to prisons where such only will be confined; those needing treatment before ascertaining their proper place can be sent to a prison where only those of that class will be confined and treated, and the others remain under the training and education of the reformatory.”

By this classification of prisoners true reformation may be most

easily obtained. The prisoners are thus divided into three great classes, due regard being had to their criminal character and probability of reformation.

It is also important for the proper distribution of labor. Those of the first class especially should receive industrial training. Those of the second grade should manufacture general supplies for the State institutions, while those of the third grade, from their long term of confinement, could be employed in the manufacture of such supplies as require particular skill, which skill could only be acquired by those serving long terms.

TERM OF SENTENCE.

By chapter 662 of the Laws of 1892, the terms of sentence for nearly all crimes enumerated in the Penal Code were changed so that the maximum term of sentence was fixed, but not the minimum, the statute fixing the punishment generally being in this form, "punishment by imprisonment for a term not exceeding..... years."

By chapter 382 of the Laws of 1889, courts were authorized to pronounce indeterminate sentences, that is, sentences of imprisonment for a term, with minimum and maximum limits only specified, without fixing a definite term. This was in cases where the punishment for a crime was fixed by statute giving a minimum and maximum term for which the prisoner might be sentenced.

Under this law the Superintendent of State Prisons, the agent and warden, the chaplain, the physician and principal keeper of each of said prisons constitutes a board of commissioners of paroled prisoners for each prison. Such board meets whenever it deems it necessary, or when convened by the Superintendent of State Prisons. At each meeting of the board, every prisoner confined in the prison

upon an indeterminate sentence, whose minimum term of sentence shall have expired, shall be given an opportunity to appear before the board and apply for his release upon parole, or for an absolute discharge. If it shall appear to the board of commissioners of paroled prisoners, upon an application by a convict for release on parole, that there is reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, then the board of commissioners may authorize the release of such applicant upon parole, but to remain while so on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the agent and warden of the State prison from which he is paroled, until the expiration of the maximum term specified in his sentence.

If such agent and warden shall have reasonable cause to believe that such prisoner has violated his parole and has lapsed or is about to lapse into criminal ways or company, then a warrant may be issued to retake such prisoner at any time prior to the expiration of the maximum period for which such prisoner might have been confined. The law also provides that said board of commissioners may grant an absolute discharge if it shall appear that any prisoner so on parole will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his absolute discharge is not incompatible with the welfare of society.

As before stated, this only applies to indeterminate sentences, in cases where a maximum and minimum term of sentence are specified. There are now very few cases where maximum and minimum terms of imprisonment are fixed, and the law has been a dead letter.

Under the present law giving the maximum term of sentence only, and leaving it to the discretion of the court to fix the term of sentence within that limit, the court has large discretion and is

supposed to exercise it. Yet it is exceedingly difficult for a court in all cases to proportion the length of sentence to the circumstances of each case. The authorities differ as to the proper length of sentence, but the change wrought by the Law of 1892 is indicative of a growing sentiment in favor of short sentences. There is a time undoubtedly in the case of every first offender when his continued incarceration will be productive of evil results, when his punishment will change in his point of view, from that of just retribution for crime, to that of revenge and persecution; at that point the first offender—the accidental criminal—becomes the confirmed criminal.

Warden Thayer, of Dannemora, reports that the average number of convicts this year has been less than any year since 1892, and one of the causes to which he attributes this decrease is the law removing the minimum term, thereby allowing shorter sentences, longer sentences now being the exception.

We quote from Dr. Ransom's paper, entitled "The State and the Criminal," at page 4, as follows:

"There are three essential things to be accomplished by the exercise of the sentencing power. These are : 1. The protection of society by the criminal's incarceration. 2. The reformation of the criminal. 3. The extinction of the criminal class.

"To one familiar with the subject, it is quite evident that under our present laws regulating the exercise of the sentencing power, these desirable ends are not being accomplished in any large degree. In the first place, the term of sentence for first offenders to the State prisons is too long. Out of 1,454 cases examined of first-term men sent to State prison—not counting life sentences—386 were for five years and over, ranging from five to 32 years, the average of the 1,454 being four and one-half years. These sen-

tences are so long that they practically preclude the possibility of reform; so long an incarceration will break down the average man, physically, mentally and morally; for so long a time discipline can not be made sufficiently rigid, and, therefore, he is subjected for too long a period to that strongest of human and social laws, the law of evil association. If the criminal have in him a tendency to reform, it is soon crushed out of him; if his tendency is to vice, it is nurtured into a most luxuriant growth, and a man who enters prison, perhaps a novice or an accidental criminal, comes out a confirmed or proficient criminal."

It would, therefore, seem very appropriate, and the Commission recommends that the jurisdiction of this board of commissioners of paroled prisoners be extended to include all prisoners of the first grade (first offenders), who shall have served a term of not less than six months.

At Clinton Prison the average term of sentence of those prisoners who have served previous terms in prison exceeds by only about two months the average term of sentence of those prisoners who are first offenders. This is manifestly wrong.

The judges of the courts can render efficient aid in the matter of treatment of criminals by exercising the discretion vested in them to pronounce indeterminate sentences, to the end that convicts by reforming and becoming better citizens may relieve the State of their care. For it is a matter of economy to enable a prisoner to be discharged, reformed and capable of supporting himself at the end of a year or two, rather than to have him supported by the State in prison for a long term of years, and then turned out a broken man, without hope, and, therefore, a bad citizen.

The Commission repeats its recommendation made in its first report, that there should be erected a separate building for execu-

tions, where all persons sentenced to death should be confined and executed. This building should be erected at Dannemora. The wardens are unanimously in favor of it, and say that, notwithstanding the utmost secrecy is maintained when an execution is to take place, the prisoners become aware of the fact, and for some days before and after an execution, are demoralized, and the effect is decidedly prejudicial to discipline and several cases of insanity have resulted.

By chapter 931 of the Laws of 1896, it was provided that all goods, wares and merchandise made by convict labor in any penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment, in which convict labor is employed, shall, before being sold or exposed for sale, be branded, labeled or marked "convict made," followed by the year and name of prison, reformatory or other institution in which it was made.

While at the time of its passage this law was a most excellent one, yet the conditions have changed. Since the 1st day of January convicts can manufacture for the State or its political divisions only. No convict made goods, manufactured in the penal institutions in this State, can be sold or exposed for sale in the market,

The reason for the existence of this law in its original form has, therefore, ceased.

A large amount of goods will be manufactured in the State prisons for the State hospitals, and other public institutions of the State, including the various State departments. Argument is unnecessary to prove that those articles supplied to the State and its various hospitals, charitable institutions and departments should not be so labeled, branded or marked.

The Lunacy Commission states that it would be exceedingly

harmful to the inmates of the State hospitals to have the articles used therein branded or labeled "convict made."

If a new desk should be made at Sing Sing Prison for the Executive Chamber, it would strike every one as exceedingly inappropriate that it should be marked or branded "convict made — 1897 — Sing Sing Prison."

The Commission therefore recommends that said law be so amended that it shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise furnished or sold to the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof.

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

At the Reformatory at Elmira new buildings for laundry and other purposes, on plans approved by this Commission, have been built during the past year by the labor of the convicts, who learned their trades in the schools of the institution. Plans are approved for a new domestic building, which is not yet commenced, but will be soon. A new kitchen and store building has been built at Auburn, upon plans approved by the Commission. At Auburn the ventilation and sanitary condition are bad, and the floors of the wings should be relaid. New walks are also required outside the prison walls, as well as inside. These needed improvements will furnish labor for about half the available convicts in the prisons during the coming summer.

The new building at Sing Sing has progressed. It was expected that the building would be completed with the appropriation made by the last Legislature. Other improvements are needed at Sing Sing and Clinton. A large number of convicts at Clinton will be needed during the coming year in the improvements on the prison

buildings and grounds, and also on the State Hospital for Insane being built at Dannemora.

The new reformatory building at Napanoch is progressing, and it is hoped it will be completed in two years more.

Plans for the rebuilding of the New York City Prison, known as the Tombs, have been submitted to the Commission, and after some changes suggested by the Commission, have been approved. The plans for a new wing for female convicts at the New York Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island have also been submitted, and after some changes required by the Commission were approved.

The convict population of the State prisons and reformatory, October 1, 1896, was as follows:

Auburn, including females.....	1,089
Clinton	886
Sing Sing	1,220
State Reformatory at Elmira	1,373
	<hr/>
Total	4,568
	<hr/> <hr/>

Tables containing statistics and information required by law to be procured by the Commission are hereto annexed and made a part of this report.

The Commisison recommends the following legislation:

First. An amendment to section 67 of title 2, chapter 3, part 4 of the Revised Stautes, as amended by chapter 382, Laws of 1889, and chapter 208, Laws of 1894, so as to give the warden of Clinton Prison control of all lands owned by the State in the vicinity by striking out the word "uncultivated."

Second. Amending sections 74 and 76 of title 2 of chapter 3 of part 4 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 382 of the Laws of 1889, so that all convicts in prisons may be under the parole system.

Third. An amendment to chapter 931, Laws of 1896, to be known as section 7, providing that said act does not apply to goods, wares and merchandise furnished or sold to the State, or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Albany, N. Y., January 20, 1897.

LISPENARD STEWART,

President.

AUGUSTUS SHERMAN,

Secretary.

Reports of Visitation and Inspection.

PRISONS.

SING SING PRISON.

Sing Sing Prison was visited and inspected November 11, 1896. The administration building containing the mess hall, the Catholic and Protestant chapels and the hospital is nearing completion. The warden expects to use the mess hall by February 1st. The appropriation of \$300,000, given last year by the Legislature, has been almost all expended, and another small appropriation will be needed to complete this building.

The present cell accommodation is a disgrace to the State. The floor in the cell building should be taken up at once. The flags are most uneven and it is almost impossible to keep it either dry or clean. The corridors surrounding the tiers of cells are only about 8 feet wide, and there are six tiers, when all modern thought says that there should be but four.

New cell accommodation should be granted to Sing Sing Prison this winter by the Legislature, and any new building for such accommodation should be built of granite and the cells in the interior should be constructed of steel. When such new cell accommodation is built, by a temporary removal of the prisoners, the present cell building can be altered in accordance with modern ideas and improvements. There were but two United States prisoners in the institution. The warden has undertaken, as far as possible, to put into operation a certain classification of prisoners; those who are

worst in conduct are placed at menial employment, such as rag picking, etc., and those who deserve better employment, through their good conduct, are given office work or appointed to positions known in the institution as State waiters and State runners.

The Commission would recommend that the State take into the institution the land both north and south of the present prison walls, lying between the railroad track and the Hudson river. It especially recommends the removal of the shed belonging to the Bay State Company, which virtually overhangs the north wall of the prison. All the buildings in the institution, save the new one under course of erection, have outlived their usefulness, and, as speedily as possible, should be removed and new ones built.

On the date of visitation there were 1,220 prisoners, of whom 606 were employed on industries.

AUBURN PRISON.

This institution was inspected July 22, 1896. The whole forenoon was spent at the main prison — the prison for men — and every part of it was inspected.

A new bathroom has been established during the last year, and is a great and needed improvement. A new execution room has also been provided, with new cells adjoining for condemned prisoners, and dynamo in another adjoining room. This arrangement makes the executions as secluded and private as is possible upon the same premises occupied by a large prison. In fact it is so separate and apart that there will be nothing to indicate to other convicts or inhabitants of the prison that any execution is occurring, except, perhaps, seeing the strange faces of the witnesses passing to that part of the prison. A new building for kitchen and store-

rooms is being erected under a law enacted last winter, appropriating \$35,000 for the purpose. The intention was to have the work done mainly by convict labor, but it is being done mostly by citizen labor, only a few convicts being employed to attend upon the masons or as hod-carriers. This building is upon the same site as was formerly occupied by a kitchen, but will be a great and needed improvement. At present an annex to the dining room, formerly used as a dining room for upper grade convicts, is being used for a kitchen.

The hospital is well located, well ventilated, roomy and with excellent appointments, and Dr. Sawyer, the prison physician, seems to be an excellent appointee. The death rate for the present year will be much below that of previous years, and has been decreasing for three or four years as the records show, owing to the improvement in ventilation, sanitation and general improvement in buildings. The dispensary is a large one, with a well assorted stock of drugs and medicines. The cots and beds in the hospital look neater and cleaner than formerly, owing to the contributions of pillow cases and shams, sheets and spreads and improved laundry work from the adjoining prison for women, under the direction of Mrs. Welshe, the lady superintendent, acting on the suggestion of Mrs. Commissioner Davenport, made on a former occasion.

The condition of the prison, including cells, corridors, shops and grounds is good, and Warden Stout and his excellent deputy, Mr. James Shaw, are entitled to much credit for this satisfactory condition.

The idea of reformation does not enter into the treatment of the convicts however. There are schools under the direction of Chaplain Yates for those who desire to learn, and a religious service

is held on Sunday. Education is not compulsory, however, nor is religious teaching. There is a fair sized library for the use of those who desire it, consisting of a well selected assortment of books besides the leading magazines. There are no trade schools nor school of letters, lectures or debates, and no physical training or drills, as at Elmira. The only work or trades the convicts learn are such as they may learn at hard labor in the industries, nearly all of which are by piece work under contracts. All the contracts expire by April next, and nearly all before January, so that provision for the employment of convicts must be made. As the terms usually expire in the spring, and courts are not in session in the summer, the convict population is less than at other seasons, being less than 1,100.

The afternoon of July 22d was spent by the commissioners in the women's prison. This is upon the premises adjoining the main prison, from which it is separated by a high, thick wall, with only a wicket for passage between the two. It fronts upon Wall street, which runs at right angles with State street, upon which the main prison fronts. The grounds and buildings are the same formerly used as the hospital for the criminal insane, and are large, commodious and very pleasant. There are no cells, but instead are rooms opening upon wide halls, with large windows in each room. The kitchen is one of the best in the State, well furnished and being under the management of women, is kept in better order than the kitchen at any other prison. All the rooms are in fine order, the women are taught womanly ways, and are greatly reformed and lifted up by their treatment. The lady superintendent, Mrs. Annie M. Welshe, has held her position since the prison was started as a prison for women in 1893, and her work is highly commendable. There are rooms for over two hundred prisoners in this

prison, but there were only 86 prisoners at the date of the inspection. The number is naturally low at this time of the year, as sentences terminate largely in the spring, and the courts are not so much in session during the late spring and summer months as at other seasons.

The amendment of the Penal Code of 1896, requires that all women convicted of felonies, and sentenced for a term of one year or more, be sent to this prison. In every comfort and convenience it is far ahead of any penitentiary in the State, and the women confined here are reformed and made better, while in the penitentiaries the tendencies are to make them worse than before. Yet when women are convicted they and their friends ask the courts to send them to the nearest penitentiary so they may remain nearer to their friends and associates. If their friends were acquainted with the prison for women at Auburn, they would ask as a favor that the unfortunates be sent there. If the judges would visit the prisons and penitentiaries, as they ought to do, the beneficent law would be enforced and not evaded.

We learn that since the amendment mentioned, the courts in some instances have made the sentences of some women convicted of felony, less than a year, so that they might send them to the local penitentiary instead of to the women's prison. As judges do not take the trouble to visit prisons and inform themselves as to their conveniences, the law ought to compel all judges to visit the penitentiary and all prisons to which they may sentence criminals, at least once in each year, and to make a report to show that they have done so. The State owes to itself and its people a duty of so managing the unfortunates who may be required to be secluded or punished for crimes, that on their return to the world again they may not be worse but better for their incarceration.

Prison officials are trying to make some of the prisons at least reformatory, and the judges should be informed by inspections as to what can be done in each prison for the convicts, so that they may act for the public good and the future welfare of those convicted.

In the prison for women at Auburn, the Commissioners find some irregularities, for which the matron, Mrs. Welshe, is not to be blamed, but which should be corrected. Men, so far as possible, should be kept from this prison, and the management and details left to Mrs. Welshe and her assistant matrons, with only necessary guards. The agent and warden of the main prison also has jurisdiction over the women's prison, and appoints a storekeeper and industrial clerk. There were formerly two men holding these positions, but under the present warden the two positions have been given to one man, who draws a salary of between two and three thousand dollars. The office is wholly unnecessary — entirely a useless expense. The matrons in charge of the companies in the work shop, keep and report the account of the daily manufacture, which is engrossed by a clerk. One matron can engross and keep all the accounts for the few women employed in industries, and no superintendent of industries is required. No storekeeper is needed, as the estimates could be made up by a matron who could order by telephone, as is now done, and take charge of the supplies. This would obviate an expense of over \$2,000 a year for a mere sinecure, and at the same time remove two or three unnecessary men from the institution.

At a barn on the grounds of the women's prison, near the prison building, and in view of the windows, the agent and warden keeps his horses and carriages. This also employs several men, a guard and two or three male convicts. It causes some disturbance and makes necessary the removal of female convicts to other parts of the

buildings and grounds. There is no occasion for it, as there are suitable barns on the grounds of the main prison, and wholly secluded from the prison for women.

Formerly the green-house, lawn and flower beds, as well as the kitchen garden, were cared for by the female convicts, some of whom preferred that kind of work and were benefited by it. They kept the grounds in excellent order. But for the last year a citizen gardener, with one or more citizen assistants, has been employed. It is an unnecessary expense, and also deprives the women, especially those in poor health, who would be benefited by the labor, of a pleasant and profitable exercise, and brings more unnecessary men upon the grounds.

During the building of the new kitchen at the main prison, the bakery for that prison has also been established in the basement of the prison for women, bringing a number of male convicts there with a keeper and guard. While working around the ovens, and in hot weather, these men are almost stripped to the waist. As a result the women have also been driven from their usual grounds for exercise, and Mrs. Welshe has been left with only a back yard for that purpose. There is perhaps some excuse for establishing this temporary bakery and store room, yet it is not wholly excusable, as a place for it could have been provided in the main prison in part of the room used for store rooms, if not elsewhere.

All of these encroachments upon the prison for women mentioned, have embarrassed Mrs. Welshe's work, but she continues without complaint, hoping for relief.

The Commissioners now reporting believe that the attention of the State Superintendent of Prisons should be called to these irregularities and improprieties, to the end that Mrs. Welshe may be relieved from the embarrassing presence of the unnecessary store-

keeper and industrial clerk, the gardeners and the stables at least, and the State saved the expense. Then the prison for women would still more be a model reformatory for female felons, and the matrons be allowed to do their work with greater credit and less embarrassment to themselves, and more economy to the State. The chief matron should have full control of all employes.

CLINTON PRISON.

On Friday, October 30, 1896, an inspection of Clinton Prison at Dannemora was made. Several hours were passed in going over the institution most thoroughly, accompanied by Warden Thayer and Doctor Ransom, the prison physician. The institution was found to be in good order, although but little money has been recently spent there; little need be appropriated for the coming year. There were 862 prisoners in the institution. A few months ago there were between eleven and twelve hundred. This falling off is due to the fact that during the summer months about 60 convicts per month are discharged, and, as the courts are not in session, but few new convicts enter. The most important needs of the institution are:

First. That a new floor should be placed in the prison known as the West Hall.

Second. That an isolation ward should be built for the incorrigibles. At present any convict who wishes, can keep all the occupants of the cells in any given hall awake throughout the entire night.

Third. The shirt-waist industry is carried on in a most dilapidated frame building, which is certainly neither healthful nor safe.

This building should be taken down, and, if the new work to be done at this prison demands it, another structure be put up in its place.

The Commission urges upon the prison authorities the desirability of replacing the oil lamps used in the cells by electric light.

The flowers throughout the institution were a most attractive feature; the ventilation was good, and the large bath house, with its many sprays and douches was most admirable.

The place where the condemned men were confined is shortly to be improved by the taking down of a temporary wooden partition, and the replacing of some of the old doors with new gratings. There were three men in these cells under the sentence of death.

In conversation with Doctor Ransom, the following facts were obtained as regards the size of the cells, etc.: Doctor Ransom recommends that where there is plenty of room for the prison building, the cells should not be less than 10x6 feet; that in New York, where space is limited, cells should be 8x5 feet, and that the space from the cell line to the wall line should be 13 feet wide, and in the hospital the corridor should be from 15 to 20 feet. Doctor Ransom, who has given prison matters much attention, approves of steel cells backed by absorbent material of some kind, as being the most healthy and safest.

REFORMATORIES.

ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

This institution was visited July 23, 1896. The entire day and evening were spent there, it being Thursday, one of the days set apart for the instruction of the trades classes in the evening. This is, indeed, a great institution, of which the State of New York may not only be proud, but can point to, as a practical illustration of what a prison may be — a place for the cure of criminal inclinations or moral disease, as well as a place of punishment for crime committed. The Commissioners occupied the day in inspecting the different parts of the institution, the hospital, the kitchen, the corridors, the cells and the work shops, and all were found in good condition and good order. The system of marking by which the standing of each convict is kept from day to day, from which he may be promoted to higher grades, paroled and finally discharged for progress in learning, discipline, letters and trades, or reduced to lower grades for ill-behavior, was examined with interest and seems to be a perfect system. An account is opened with each man, allowing him a fixed price per day for his labor, charging him with his board and clothing, and fines for ill-behavior, and crediting him for good behavior and progress. He keeps a book like a bank pass book, which is written up weekly, so that he can see his own standing, and call attention to errors if there are any. The prisoners generally are interested in their work, and take pride in it and their progress. All are put through a rigid course of physical development and drill, and the dress parade of the regiment at the close of work in the afternoon, is a marvel of precision and tactics, showing what training may do for men naturally undisciplined and lawless.

During the evening the men were all busy in the trades schools, large classes being systematically taught by competent teachers in nearly every practical trade — blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, plumbing, tinning, steam and gas fitting, wood carving, carpentry, building, brick work, stone-cutting, painting, frescoing, plastering, ornamenting, barbering, book-keeping, stenography, printing, etc. It was a wonderfully busy scene, and the men showed great interest and much proficiency.

Industries carried on in prisons have been unprofitable. The small price obtained under the contracts for the labor, after paying the expenses of extra clothing, machinery and repairs, is scarcely perceptible in reduction of the expenses of maintenance. The work is done by tasks and piece work, the men learn nothing, and their spirits revolt against the steady day after day work on some particular part of some article which teaches them no habit of industry and so little of the making of the article itself.

Mr. Brockway suggests that the men can be profitably employed in the trades schools and school of letters, through which they may become good citizens and find employment at the trades in which they are proficient. Places are found for these men where they can put in operation the proficiency in industries they have acquired and they have done well and made useful citizens. The State gains good citizens and industrious wage earners, in place of worthless, criminally inclined men.

Work has been commenced on the new buildings authorized by the Legislature of 1896, and the walls are well under way. The work is being done, and well done by the prisoners who have learned bricklaying, stone-cutting, carpentry, building and iron work in the trades schools of the reformatory, and they delight in the opportunity of exercising their craft on real work.

After spending two days in the penitentiary and State prison, where all work is of the routine order and as a task, the change of scene seemed marvellous, and it could scarcely be realized that this reformatory is also a State prison for the seclusion of law breakers. In the other prisons are many young men — many both young and of middle age or older — who can be reformed and taught. The system of classification of prisoners, of education and trade schools, can well be applied in the prisons and penitentiaries, and the people and State will gain more by the present system of labor without effort to elevate the minds of this unfortunate class.

At Elmira the minds of the men are kept busy Sunday by church services, lectures, debates and entertainments, and they have little time to relapse into unpleasant reveries or thoughts. They return to their duties on Monday refreshed by the change. At Auburn the men are kept in their cells over Sunday, except as taken for religious service and a little exercise, and they return to duty Monday morose and nervous, so that a day is necessary to get them settled down to discipline and order.

The Commission recommends the study of the reformatory, its schools and methods, with a view to having the system extended to the other prisons. The reformation of the convicts, educating them, and teaching them trades and business methods will keep them busy, keep their minds busier than now, and the State will gain more than by piece work at infinitesimal prices.

EASTERN REFORMATORY AT NAPANOCH.

This reformatory was inspected September 21, 1896. It is situated two miles from Ellenville. It is located just at the base of the Shawangunk mountain, and work has been in progress there for over two years. The ground was broken in 1894, and the esti-

mate is that it will take four years longer to build it. The Legislature has appropriated about \$475,000 already. The main or middle part of the building, with towers on each of the four corners, is now ready for the roof. These towers are 100 feet high on the main building, and they are intended for air shafts. The foundations for the two wings are up and ready for the contractors to commence work. The wings will contain 500 cells, and will be built up to a height of 55 feet.

The foundation for the administration building, which is to be an annex, is also ready for commencement. The building of the masonry in the main part, which is to contain the chapel, attendant's quarters, guard and receiving room, is about completed. Mr. John Moon, of Syracuse, has the contract at \$200,000 or thereabouts.

The interior work has not been decided upon, but it is to be finished up in accordance with the rest of the structure. All the latest and improved prison fixtures and furnishing are to be used. At present there are not more than 125 hands employed on the various parts of the building.

The resident inspector is John T. Stickney and the architect is John R. Thomas, who has had considerable experience in this class of work, and who has visited all the principal institutions of that character in the world.

The location was largely decided upon by the fact that the purest of water could be secured from a high point on the Shawangunk mountain. It is located near the Delaware and Hudson canal, and the towers can be seen from a distance of miles. It is expected that when completed the State will have one million dollars invested.

PENITENTIARIES.

NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The penitentiary on Blackwell's Island was inspected on Monday, November 16, 1896. There were under the superintendent's care 1,016 prisoners, who were mainly occupied in the quarrying and cutting of stone, in the carpentry and paint shops, and the clothing and repair shops.

There is a great deal of doubling up of prisoners in the small cells. This can only be avoided by the speedy granting of new cell accommodation. If the Commission should be guaranteed that only one prisoner should be confined in a cell, the dimensions of the cell as suggested by the superintendent, viz.: 4x7 feet would be sufficiently large. The lighting of the cells by electricity could be well recommended by this Commission. The plans for the new cell building seem to be tied up with the plans for the new Tombs building. This Commission recommends the starting at once of the proposed new building without waiting for any action on the plans for the Tombs. The superintendent said that he could always keep the men well employed even after the operation of the new law on the first of January next.

Increased accommodation for the mess hall is greatly needed, some of the prisoners eat at temporary tables arranged in the corridors surrounding the cells. The buildings were in most excellent condition, thoroughly clean and well ventilated, the only close room being the printing office, where all the windows were kept closed. The buckets used in the institution are made of wood, and the Commission insists upon the superintendent purchasing metal buckets with enamel linings.

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

The Commission was courteously received by Mr. C. F. Dearstyne, the superintendent of the penitentiary. A thorough inspection of the building was made, and it was found to be clean and neat in all parts, free from unpleasant odors and well ventilated.

A new building of two rooms has been erected, in which the measurements and photographs of convicts under the Bertillon system of identification can be made and taken.

The cells have been newly whitewashed for the first time in a number of years.

Mr. Dearstyne stated that during the current year the earnings would probably be larger than ever before, and as a county official he deplored the loss of revenue to the county of Albany that would result after the provision of the new Constitution, section 29, article 3, goes into effect.

In connection with this matter attention is called to the correspondence between Mr. Dearstyne, Eugene Burlingame, one of the Penitentiary Commission, and Mr. Edgar Bronk, who holds certain contracts for convict labor in the penitentiary. From this letter of Mr. Dearstyne it appears that Mr. Bronk has duly notified the superintendent of his desire and intention to renew and extend a contract for the manufacture of brushes under the piece price plan for the further period of three years from the date when it will now expire, under an option to that effect contained in the contract. Mr. Dearstyne submitted the question as to whether under the new Constitution this contract could be extended, and Mr. Burlingame has advised the superintendent that in the absence of judicial construction he deems it unadvisable for the superintendent to assume that the provision of the New York State Con-

stitution is not effectual to terminate existing contracts from and after January 1, 1897.

From the report of the Albany County Penitentiary rendered to this Commission last year, it appears that out of a total number of 979 convicts, 429 were committed for periods not exceeding six months, and that of the 979 inmates at that time 473 were under sentence from United States courts and other States. From this it will be seen that practically all of the inmates of this institution, outside of the United States prisoners, are short term convicts, sentenced for terms not exceeding six months.

Inasmuch as the number of United States prisoners will gradually decrease under the provisions of chapter 429 of the Laws of 1896, leaving the penitentiary population composed of short term convicts, it is apparent that the labor of these convicts could not be advantageously employed upon any State work. Under the provisions of chapter 429 of the Laws of 1896, the labor of convicts in the penitentiaries is primarily to be devoted to labor for the county and the political divisions thereof. It would, therefore, seem very proper that the matter of the employment of these penitentiary convicts should be left to the Board of Supervisors of the county, and the committee would recommend that a notice to that effect be transmitted to the board of supervisors of Albany County, and that a like notice be sent to the board of supervisors of those other counties in which penitentiaries are located.

Mr. Dearstyne stated that the Superintendent of the Kings County Penitentiary had declined to receive United States prisoners, after October 1st of the present year, and that consequently, all United States prisoners, sentenced during the remainder of the year would probably be sent to the Albany County Penitentiary.

The number of United States prisoners in custody October 28, 1896, was 452.

The number of United States prisoners received since May 4, 1896, when chapter 429 became a law is 44.

The number of commitments of United States prisoners for over one year since May 4th is 42.

The number of prisoners in custody from all sources having one year or more to serve, was 262.

The number of prisoners having less than one year to serve was 670.

The total number in custody on the date of the visit was 932.

Of this number 689 were employed on piece price work, namely, 236 in the shirt department, 130 in the laundry department, 186 in the brush department and 135 in the chair seating department.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

By appointment the Commission met at Syracuse on the morning of July 21st ult., and immediately called at the penitentiary where it was met by Mr. Markell, the superintendent and was shown through the buildings and the shops. The penitentiary buildings are very pleasantly located at the top of a hill in the northern part of the city, with large vacant grounds around them owned by the county and constituting the property set apart for the penitentiary purposes. The park in front has been graded off and terraced by convict labor, and when the work is completed, it will present a pleasant frontage. The buildings are rather small for the purposes intended and are not well arranged. The bath-rooms are insufficient and not in good order. The hospital is poorly located in the building, and has insufficient ventilation, receiving as it does,

some of the heat and much of the odors from the kitchen and laundry which are nearly under it in the basement. The dispensary seemed to be well supplied and well arranged, and the medical treatment and attendance appeared to be good. The hospital and the patients in it looked neat and cleanly.

The cells and corridors were kept in very good order and cleanly, and the general management of the institution, so far as care of the inmates is concerned, appeared to be as good as could be expected with the buildings and want of conveniences.

Some women are confined in this penitentiary, and they are not separated and secluded from the men as they should be. They are kept in cells opening on a corridor which extends around to and past the cells of the men, the women working and exercising in one part of the corridor and the men in the other. This arrangement is very bad. There appears to be no attempt at classification of convicts, and no effort in particular for reform, all the men who can be employed on the contracts being so employed. This penitentiary is also the jail of the county for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial or the action of the grand jury. These are confined in cells opening on a corridor extending around in front of cells occupied by convicts. There were twenty of them July 21, 1896.

As stated, the county lands surrounding the penitentiary buildings are a large tract giving ample room for the necessary extensions of buildings without perceptibly encroaching on the surrounding park. The only reason given for the failure to put the penitentiary in proper order is, that the city residents around it desire its removal, and by reason of the city having been built up around it, the site has become very valuable, so that annually in the board of supervisors, is agitated the proposition to sell the present site and establish a new prison farther out where land is cheaper. The mat-

ter should be settled at once for the credit of the county and the interest of the people.

The greater part of the prisoners are employed in labor upon two contracts, one for the manufacture of brooms, at sixteen cents a dozen, employing about eighty-five men, and the other for the manufacture of iron bolts, of various sizes and lengths, at 40 cents per thousand, employing about seventy-five men. The average daily output of bolts is about twenty-five thousand, so that the average daily earnings of the men are about thirteen cents each.

The earnings of the men employed on the broom contracts are about the same.

The women are mostly employed in making clothes for themselves and for male convicts, mending and the like.

There were 202 male convicts and 17 female convicts at the date of the visit of the Commissioners. The principal profit of the institution is in boarding prisoners from other counties and State convicts.

In the afternoon the Commissioners were again at the penitentiary and met Mr. Baker, the chairman of the board of supervisors, and also Messrs. Hiscock, Reubin and others of the standing committee on penitentiary of the board of supervisors. The greater part of the afternoon was occupied in an interchange of views with the gentlemen named, discussing the various phases of penal policy and also the amendments to the constitution and to the statute, in regard to convict labor, and the manner in which they could be carried into effect.

The contracts for convict labor in the penitentiary do not, by their terms, expire until 1900 or 1901, and as it is claimed that the performance of these contracts must be continued to that time, the

problem of how to employ the convicts does not at present seem to require solution.

MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY AT ROCHESTER.

This institution was visited and inspected October 18, 1896. It is well located on high ground about two miles from the business center of Rochester. It is built of brick. The water supply is abundant and good. The bathing facilities are excellent. A new system of shower baths is in use. The ventilation in the new part of the building is excellent. The women are entirely separate from the men.

The principal industry at the time of visitation was the knitting of stockings. The cane seating of chairs and other industries were carried on in a less degree.

Forty acres of land are cultivated. The crops raised are potatoes, beans, onions and all kinds of vegetables.

The average number of prisoners employed on outside labor is twenty.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY AT BUFFALO.

This prison is located in the city of Buffalo, and occupies a block of land 325x704 feet bounded by Pennsylvania street, Fifth street, Root street and the Erie canal.

It is enclosed on all sides by massive stone walls and the walls of the buildings. Many of the buildings are old, but still in good condition.

One large building (40x200 feet) was completed in 1896, and is built of brick and iron, thoroughly fire proof. This is occupied as a cellroom and contains 299 single cells built on the Van Dorn system.

All cells are entirely closed on the end, opening into interior court, except solid door and peep hole.

The outside end is closed with iron gratings. Between this outside end and exterior wall there is a space or corridor of six feet for use of guard who has a full view of cellroom, and for light and ventilation.

There are in this prison three other cellhouses, one for long term prisoners with 200 cells containing two beds each, one above the other.

Another has 230 cells with two beds in each, and another for women has 80 cells with single beds.

All of these cellhouses are in good sanitary condition, clean and neat in appearance.

The female prison is entirely isolated from the male prison. All prisoners are fed in their cells.

At present there are confined here 848 men and 70 women. Of these 68 are United States prisoners, 138 State prisoners and 714 county prisoners.

There has been in operation here for many years a pail industry which turns out an average of 1,000 pails per day. Here also the making of overalls is carried on extensively. Their output averaging 50 dozen pairs per day.

The committee desire to say that they were extremely gratified with the condition of this prison, and that in their opinion it ranks among the best in the State.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

By appointment the Commissioners met at New York on the morning of September 10, 1896, and proceeded to the penitentiary

in Brooklyn, where they were received by the Superintendent, Mr. Hayes, and were by him shown through the grounds and buildings, given access to the records and books, and furnished such information as seemed to be proper and necessary.

The penitentiary buildings are well and substantially built, surrounded by a high and strong wall which encloses about eight acres of land situated on an elevation in the eastern part of the city. The county owns at that point about 13 acres of land, of which about five acres lying outside the walls are unoccupied. The cells and corridors are kept in good order and cleanly, being remarkably free from the odors usual in prisons where a large number of prisoners are confined, showing that the methods of sanitation and ventilation are good. Buckets are used in the cells, but are emptied near the centre of the yard in a large covered opening connecting with the sewers, and this is flushed daily.

The hospital is upon the second and third floors of a building in the central part of the grounds, and the rooms are well adapted to the purposes, having windows and light from three sides, with good conveniences of bathrooms adjoining on each floor. The cots were tidy and well furnished and everything appeared to be kept in good order. The dispensary is stocked with a good supply of drugs and medicines, is well arranged, and the provision for medical treatment and care of patients is excellent, there being a resident physician, who has also the aid of a consulting physician residing in the city. On the day of inspection there were twenty-four patients in the hospital, mostly afflicted with pulmonary diseases, caused largely by change of climate, as nearly all the inmates of the hospital are convicts sent from the Southern States under sentence from United States courts. This number of hospital patients will be decreased after January, 1897, when the law

of 1896, recommended by the Commission, prohibiting the reception of convicts from without the State, goes into effect.

The number of convicts in this penitentiary on the day of the inspection, September 10, 1896, was 917, of whom 853 are males and 64 are females. Of the females only four are from without the State — two from Virginia and two from Tennessee.

There were 602 men serving sentences of over a year from State and federal courts, the remaining 251 males being misdemeanants.

There are 222 convicts at this penitentiary under sentence from federal courts in other States than New York, and 90 convicts from United States courts have been received during the present year. After January 1, 1897, no convicts from courts without the State can be received, and therefore the number of long term prisoners and felons will then decrease as fast as the terms of those received before that time expire. The population of the New York State institutions will then be materially decreased, and the State will be relieved from providing employment for so large a number of convicts, and will not be credited with so large a criminal population as now. One source of the increase of the criminal class in this State will also end when the criminals of other States are no longer brought here for confinement, to be turned loose in our penitentiary towns when their terms of sentence expire.

By the amendment to the Penal Code requiring felons sentenced for a year or more by State Courts to be sent to the State penal institutions which the State must maintain, the State will also be relieved from the great expense of paying for the board and care of the State convicts in the local penitentiaries.

The women confined in this penitentiary are under the supervision of a matron and assistant matrons, and are kept and employed in a portion of one of the central buildings which does not

in any way communicate with any portion of the buildings or grounds occupied by men. Their cells open on a corridor which is entered from the matron's rooms. Their work-rooms are entirely secluded from other portions of the prison, and open upon a yard which does not look upon or connect with the other grounds. In fact they are as thoroughly secluded from the other or men's department as is possible in a prison in the same enclosure with other buildings. They are employed in doing the laundry work and mending for the whole prison, and are kept busy.

Of the male convicts, a number have been employed outside the prison walls ever since last spring at work upon the grounds and buildings of the county almshouse, about one and one-half miles from the penitentiary. They are taken there each morning in wagons, without chain or shackles and are returned each night, their dinners being put up and sent with them. On the almshouse property they have been employed in carpenter work, repairing buildings, in painting, building stables, ditching, laying sewer pipe, grading, making lawns, etc. At the date of inspection 63 were so employed in charge of eight guards. The superintendent reported that this work had been carried on with good success, and without any trouble, or breaches of discipline, and the experiment proves that many may be employed to good advantage on public works. It was an experiment under the amendment to the county law proposed by the Commission last spring, and which was passed by the last Legislature. A number of men are also employed in the prison yards breaking stone, which is sold to the city at \$1 per cubic yard at the penitentiary grounds.

The remainder of the convicts are employed upon contracts by piece work.

One contract is for the manufacture of various styles of cane seat chairs.

Seventy-four men are employed in the making and setting up of the chairs, at from 40 cents to \$2.25 per dozen. One hundred and seventeen are employed in caning the chairs, at from 36 to 48 cents per dozen, and 17 in finishing the chairs at from 10 to 20 cents per dozen. The output of chairs under this contract for August was 625½ dozen, employing 208 men.

A contract for manufacturing United States mail bags until April next, employs 64 men.

A contract for the manufacture of trousers employs 204 at the price of 75 cents per dozen pairs of trousers, as an average price, the output monthly being 920 9-12 dozen.

Sixty men are employed on a contract in a curled hair industry. This contract is the most lucrative, the contractors paying 47 cents per day for each man, when they do not furnish them employment. This shop was idle at the date of inspection.

There are no regular schools or system of education for the convicts in the penitentiary, but the chaplain, Mr. Bass, provides educational facilities in common branches for those who wish to learn.

The superintendent, Mr. Hayes, appears to be desirous of putting himself in accord with the laws relating to convict labor which take effect next January, and has considered the matter somewhat and tried some experiments with favorable results as stated. The contracts now existing will expire soon, and there was some discussion and interchange of views between the Commissioners and the superintendent on the subject of employment of convicts.

The Commissioners suggested their employment upon labor for the various city and county departments — furniture for schools and

public offices and buildings, trucks and other apparatus for use in different departments — and the Commissioners note with pleasure that the suggestions were regarded with favor. This removes the unfair competition caused by the contracting out of the labor at small prices, of which mechanics and manufacturers complain.

The population of the penitentiary will materially decrease with the ending of the terms of the present State and federal court convicts, and the employment of all the convicts in the lines suggested seems feasible.

At present the women, and the few men employed at the almshouse and in breaking stone, are the only convicts employed directly for the city or county.

A building is being fitted up for photographing prisoners and carrying into effect the law in regard to taking and preserving the descriptions and measurements of criminals under the Bertillon system. In that connection Superintendent Hayes suggests that while the instructions of the State Superintendent of Prisons only require such descriptions and measurements to be made of those convicted of felonies, it would be well to make like record of those convicted of petit larceny, as many are convicted of petit larceny who have been guilty of felonies. We think the suggestion of Superintendent Hayes is a good one.

The bath rooms are new and excellent, being so arranged that while forty may bathe at the same time, each person is in a separate booth or stall, with a separate dressing closet for each, yet all are subject to the surveillance of the keepers. The plan could well be copied in other prisons. There is not now sufficient cell-room for so large a number of prisoners, and over half of the cells have two occupants each, but after January 1st the number of convicts will decrease.

The Commissioners believe the management of this penitentiary to be excellent.

A proper classification and grading of the convicts as provided for by law is very difficult while misdemeanants and felons are both confined in the same prison, and while so large a number of those sentenced by federal courts for crimes against the general government, as well as for felonies, are added to the mixture. When the law passed by the last Legislature, at the instance of the Commission, abolishing those abuses, is in full force, it will be easier to classify and grade the prisoners, and the institution can then be conducted more on reformatory and educational lines, and thus obviate the present defects in management. With a full co-operation of the prison officials in the enforcement of the law, we hope for better prisons and better results.

Report on the "Tombs," New York City.

An inspection of the tombs or city prison has been made by the President of the Commission. The ventilation was found to be good, and the prison itself clean.

The original prison was built in 1835, and no extension has been made during the past eleven years. At that time 80 cells were added. There are at present in the prison 298 cells, and on the day of the inspection there were 464 inmates. These were divided as follows :

Males	364
Females	69
Boys	31

It is of interest to know that only five per cent. of the youths awaiting trial between the ages of 16 and 19 are sent to the tombs. Ninety-five per cent. of these youthful offenders are cared for by Mr. Gerry's society. No girls under 15 have been in prison during the past two years. If 250 cells were added to those already provided, overcrowding would cease. The cells in the old portion of the prison are 6 feet by 4 feet, while those in the new portion are 8 feet by 6 feet. The old prison for males contains 135 cells ; the new prison for males, 64 cells ; the female prison, 42 cells, and the boy's prison, 26 cells. The length of time for which prisoners are kept there awaiting trial varies from five days to nine months. The warden says that the general average of time is from 30 to 50 days. A room is set apart for the instruction of juvenile delinquents, and

any one bringing proper recommendation to the warden is allowed to teach.

In the old building the cells are placed on the exterior, and in the new on the interior of the building. The latter is much better. The warden recommends that in any new building there should be six tiers of cells. There is now no adequate place for drunken and disorderly people in the women's prison. Some place should be set apart for them at once. Although a doctor attends daily there is no part of the prison assigned for cases of sickness, and there should be a hospital located on the top floor. Each cell is at present connected with the sewer of the city.

Visitation and Inspection of the Jails in the Second Judicial District.

PUTNAM COUNTY JAIL.

The jail in Putnam county is a small one, and yet adequate for the demands upon it. On the day of visitation there were only three inmates or misdemeanants for terms of ten, twenty and thirty days. The original jail was built in 1862, since which time there has been an addition built upon it. There are six cells in the old part, and in the new, which was erected five years ago, two steel cells or cages in the center of the building. The women's cells are unfit for the purpose, and the sheriff has usually put the women convicts up stairs in one of the petit jury rooms. The county has only had three female convicts in a long term of years. The sheriff reports nothing detrimental to health, no sickness ever having manifested itself in the jail.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL.

The jail at White Plains, Westchester county, is a stone structure, fifty years old, although there has been an addition built since. There are 72 cells. At the time of the visit there were 90 prisoners, of whom 25 were court prisoners, the rest committed for periods from 10 to 59 days. There were five murderers among the prisoners, besides the desperate burglar in the tragedy at Bedford, when the merchant, Adams, was killed, and his son in turn killed two of the number. In the new part are kept the misdemeanants, and the

women are on the upper floor of the new part separated from the others. While there were 90 prisoners there the day of the visit, the present sheriff has had as high as 286, and former sheriffs report an aggregate at times of 500. This shows that the jail is inadequate for the needs of a county as large as Westchester, and efforts have been made from time to time to either secure a new jail or an addition to the present one. But the majority of the board of supervisors has been averse thus far to entailing the county with the expense of a new structure. The sheriff, who was a member of the board of supervisors for seven years, while a member was in favor of improvements, and has since taking the office submitted recommendations to the supervisors. One grand jury has made presentment against the condition of the jail, and sooner or later the supervisors will see the necessity of some relief in this direction. The most serious objection is the ventilation, and if nothing else be done, this should be attended to promptly. It is the impression of the Commission that the law requires 600 feet of breathing space for a prisoner, while at times in this jail there is not over 400 feet to a person.

RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL.

In Richmond county is a stone structure, thirty-six years old, two corridors and 24 cells for men, and 8 separate cells for women. On the day this jail was inspected there were 17 prisoners, ten of them court prisoners. The highest number ever confined in the jail has been 121, largely tramps for short terms. It hardly seems credible that a court-house located so near to the city of New York should be isolated from the world except by traveling by stage. This has been the condition of the Richmond county court-house until the past season when an electric road has been built, commenc-

ing at Stapleton and ending at the court-house. The fact that Richmond county is included in greater New York leads the officials to believe that in the near future there will be some decided improvements made in all the county buildings. The greatest criticism at present is the dampness in the jail, requiring a fire every day in the year. The supervisors should see that the premises are properly drained so as to obviate this objection.

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL.

In Orange county the jails are comparatively new. The jail at Goshen is a brick structure, with iron and steel cells, suitably arranged for different classes of prisoners. The women's department is on the second floor. There were 55 prisoners there on the 28th of September, four already indicted and 21 for the grand jury.

At Newburgh the latest improved cells have been put in position within the last four years. The prisoners on the 30th of September were 32; 11 for the court; burglary being the principal cause.

The main jail is at Goshen, but Newburgh being a half shire town has a jail within the court-house.

Orange county has already taken advantage of the law regarding the working of prisoners, and there were on the day of the visit thirty prisoners who had been sentenced to the county jail at hard labor. The labor imposed upon the prisoners has been the breaking of stone, under the direction of a committee of the board of supervisors, and the experiment has been a success thus far.

Visitation and Inspection of the Jails in the Third Judicial District.

ALBANY COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was visited and inspected on December 28, 1896. It is a three story brick building and basement. Except in very rare instances, this jail is used only for the detention of prisoners awaiting examination, the action of the grand jury or trial, and of this number a large majority are police court and special sessions cases.

On the date of the inspection there were 64 prisoners, of whom only three were serving sentence in the jail for periods of 180 days each.

By arrangement with the police justices, three or four prisoners are constantly kept in the jail serving sentence for the purpose of having their labor in and about the jail.

Eight of the prisoners were females.

In the basement are situated the kitchen, a small dining room for employes, furnace, etc. On the main floor in the front part of the building are the sheriff's and other offices, and in the rear is the jail proper. The cells are in the center, with corridors on each side, with windows opening in the outside walls. There are five tiers of cells on each corridor, with four cells on each tier, making a total of 40 cells in this part of the building. Each cell is 5 x 7 feet. Buckets are used in these cells at night, and there is a closet in each corridor for use during the day. In addition to these cells there are on the second floor over the sheriff's offices,

four large cells about 15 feet square, which can accommodate four to six prisoners each.

The female prisoners are confined in two of these cells.

On the third floor are five additional cells about 15 feet square, which can be used when required. There is a closet in each large cell.

There is a ventilator in each small cell running to the roof. The cells are heated by stoves and lighted with gas. Two prisoners are kept in each cell and canvas cots are used.

The average number of inmates is 60, but there have been 110 at one time.

This is an old building. What most impressed the Commission was the extreme neatness, cleanliness and supply of pure air throughout the building and for which the sheriff should receive special commendation. Inasmuch as the larger portion of the inmates is changing every few days the labor of keeping the jail clean is greatly increased.

ULSTER COUNTY JAIL AT KINGSTON, N. Y.

This jail was inspected on the 29th day of December, 1896.

The jail is a rear extension of the court-house building. It was built in 1818 and is of stone. It has two floors with central corridors. There are ten cells on each floor, five on each side of the corridor. Each cell has a window in the outside wall. The cells are about 9 x 10 feet and two prisoners are confined in a cell. There are two closets in each hall emptying in the city sewer.

On the top floor of the court-house are two rooms for female prisoners, which insure their proper isolation, with a closet in each room. There were no female prisoners at the date of visitation.

The number of prisoners was 24, of whom four were detained on peace warrants, six awaiting the action of the grand jury, the remainder were serving sentences of from 20 to 60 days.

The average number of prisoners is 24. The highest number is 50.

The jail is heated by steam. Inasmuch as the only ventilation is through the window in each cell, it is apparent that a proper temperature and ventilation can not be obtained.

GREENE COUNTY JAIL.

The Greene county jail at Catskill, N. Y., was also visited and inspected on the 29th day of December, 1896.

This is a brick building, two stories in height, built in the year 1801. In one end of the building are the sheriff's rooms, and in the other end are the cells, only four in number, two on each floor, each about fifteen feet square. Ventilation by means of windows in each cell.

Buckets are used and emptied into a pipe connecting with sewer.

The small number of cells prevents proper separation of prisoners, and is inadequate for the number at times confined. At one time the sheriff has had 25 men and four boys. At the date of visitation there were four prisoners, one indicted for murder, one for bigamy, one held as a witness in the murder case, and one boy 14 years of age awaiting the action of the grand jury on charge of assault for fighting with a schoolmate. This is a deplorable case. The boy must remain until March before his case can be acted upon by the grand jury, and will then probably be dismissed. The sheriff, a man of sense, is making arrangements to send him to the public school and also to Sunday school, but every night, on account of limited accommodation, he has to be placed in a cell with another prisoner.

One of the cells is unfit for occupancy on account of dampness and lack of light, another one is unsafe on account of the bricks surrounding the window grating being loose.

The ventilation is poor and roof leaks. The cells are heated by stoves.

This jail has twice been presented by grand jury as being unhealthy and unfit for use.

The sheriff keeps the building and cells very neat and clean, and furnishes good, wholesome food in abundance.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY JAIL, AT SCHOHARIE VILLAGE.

This jail was inspected on December 30, 1896. It is a stone building, two stories in height, 18 feet by 38 feet, separate from other buildings, but connected with the court-house by a covered passage way leading from the second floor to the second floor of the court-house.

Although the building was erected many years ago, yet in May, 1896, the whole interior was removed and a steel cage was placed in the center of the room. This steel cage includes not only the cells, but also grated corridor along the front of the cells. The backs of the cells are of upright bars, thus ensuring complete ventilation.. The cells are $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 7 feet. There is a corridor on each side of the cage. There are four windows on each side in the outside wall specially arranged for ventilation.

There is a closet in each cell on the first floor. On the second floor there are three cells of the same size as below, with a closet in each corridor. In other respects the second floor is the same as the first floor. In each cell are two metal drop bunks. On the

second floor is an additional room with two steel cells for female prisoners, with a closet in each.

The building is heated by stoves. The drainage from the closets empties into a cesspool about eighty feet from the building. From the bottom of the cesspool pipes are driven to a considerable depth.

There were no female prisoners. There were five male prisoners, four of whom were serving short sentences and one awaiting examination before a justice.

The average number confined is five. Highest number of inmates 26, mostly tramps.

This jail is complete in every respect.

COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL AT HUDSON, N. Y.

This jail was inspected on the 31st day of December, 1896. It is a disgrace to the county, and is deficient in every particular requisite for a proper place of detention for prisoners.

It is built of stone, and constitutes one wing of the court-house building. There are three tiers of cells, four cells in each tier, each cell 4 feet by 9 feet. There is a narrow corridor on one side, and the only light and ventilation are from an insufficient number of windows in the outside wall. There is one closet in the corridor into which buckets are emptied.

There is another room in which there are two steel cells for more desperate prisoners. This room is about sixteen feet square. There is also a separate room for females.

At the time of visitation there were 19 prisoners, including one female, of whom one was awaiting trial, five were awaiting the action of the grand jury and 13 were serving short sentences.

The average number of prisoners is 12 to 15, the highest number

was 53. Frequently tramps are confined over night. There is no ventilation. The sanitary condition is very bad. In fact, there is no redeeming feature. It should be torn down. The sheriff recognizes this fact.

RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL.

The Rensselaer County Jail is located on the corner of Ferry and Fifth streets in the city of Troy, and about three blocks from the county court-house. It is a large three-story brick structure and although erected about seventy years ago, is still a solid and substantial building and in good repair. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, well ventilated and sewerred, and its general sanitary condition good.

The present sheriff, C. V. Collins, and the jailor, C. S. Loomis and the assistants, exercise commendable care and diligence in keeping all parts of the jail in a clean, wholesome and safe condition.

The first floor is occupied for offices, rooms for watchman and attendants, and living rooms for the jailer and his family. The second and third floors by cells.

The construction and arrangement of the cell portion of the building and of the cells, are not in accordance with the approved modern plans, and are not as they should be, still, there is ample room for all the persons confined there, or likely to be confined there for some years to come.

The chief objection to the cell arrangement is, that the cells are too few in number, and too large in size, most of them being large enough to accommodate three or four persons each, while several of them are large enough to comfortably accommodate 12 to 15 persons, but in order to materially improve this arrangement of

cells, it would be necessary to take out and reconstruct the entire two upper floors, and this is not deemed advisable at this time.

There are store rooms, stables and yards connected with the jail property, and there is sufficient room for many additional cells when required, but there might be and should be now erected a small annex, 25 or 30 feet square, and with modern cells, so that there can be more complete separation of the young from the older and more hardened offenders.

SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL.

The inspection of the Sullivan county jail, at Monticello, was made December 28, 1896.

Since the improvements made in 1894, this county has as neat and convenient jail facilities as a county of this size needs. The cells are located within the court-house building, which has a stone structure. Two rooms have been utilized for jail purposes, and the most approved steel cells erected in the centre of the room. In one room there are six cells, three above and three below, with a corridor on all four sides, with open steel bars whereby the guards can see the prisoners on all sides. Combination locks are in use.

In another room are two steel cells used for the detention of women, and when there are no women prisoners, the same are used for the detention of misdemeanants. The number confined on December 28th was four, and the number detained before the October term was seven. The capacity is ample for the secure keeping of the number of prisoners this county is called upon to maintain on an average.

Previous to the improvements there had been considerable criticism and several escapes had occurred. The board of supervisors

is to be commended for its promptness in introducing improved cells.

The rooms are heated by steam, and everything indicates proper care and attention. Three weeks ago a prisoner held for rape, attempted to escape when the keeper opened the door to give him his meal, but he was promptly caught and restrained of the liberty he had heretofore been granted.

Sheriff John L. Watson, attends to the duties personally, having as his deputy Merton Grant. This Commission, the Commission of Charities and philanthropic societies can find nothing to criticise.

In the matter of food, the bill of fare is probably in excess of that furnished by the majority of sheriffs. The prisoners have three meals a day of substantial food, with coffee for breakfast and tea for dinner and supper, and are allowed butter for their bread. The deputy said that he had been paying 22 cents a pound for butter to feed these violators of law. The Commission believes in caring for these unfortunates from a humane standpoint, but is not in favor of furnishing palaces for criminals.

There is a class in every county who contrive to secure a comfortable home for the winter by committing a minor offense in the hope of a sentence covering the cold weather, and Sullivan county has several of such instances.

One of the present prisoners had applied for a night's lodging, and, being refused, had gone about the village and transgressed the law sufficiently to cause a magistrate to commit him — just what he wanted — and he was as happy and contented as though he occupied a mansion. These classes are as shrewd in this line as some are shrewd in business and financial circles. If there is no law covering such cases there should be, to prevent counties from being imposed upon and made responsible for the board of those who simply transgress the law to secure comfortable quarters.

Visitation and Inspection of County Jails in Fourth Judicial District.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL.

St. Lawrence county jail is composed of main part and wing, the main part is built of sandstone the wing is built of wood. 65x50 feet, two stories and a basement. The main part is the jail proper and has four halls, two above and two below. The halls or corridors are 42 feet long and 10 feet wide. In the lower hall are 17 cells, 4x8 feet, in which two prisoners are confined. The cells are furnished with cheap wooden bedsteads. Closets and bath-tub in the lower halls. The back upper halls have 10 cells for female prisoners. No water closets or bath tubs. The front upper hall has four rooms that are used as debtor rooms. There is also a jail yard.

Proper and sufficient drainage into public sewer. Ventilation especially on upper floor, poor.

The interior of the jail should be removed and steel cells substituted.

Number of prisoners.....	32
Number indicted awaiting trial.....	10
Number awaiting action of grand jury.....	3
Number under sentence to county jail.....	19
Breaking stone, average.....	27

FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL, MALONE, N. Y.

This jail is a three-story, fire-proof, brick building, erected in 1892, 47x37 feet, directly in the rear of the sheriff's residence. As one enters the sheriff's office, which is 14x34 feet (partitioned), he will notice that there are four cells; in the second story, two on each side of the hall (or room) which are used for women prisoners or for drunkards. Wash bowl and closet in each cell. From the office you enter a large room 33 feet square, in which one finds on the first floor a cage in which there are six cells 7x9 feet, nine feet between joints, three of which are furnished with four hammocks each. One cell is used for a bathroom, in which there is a tub, bowl and closet, connected with the public sewer. When prisoners are locked in cells buckets are used. Ventilating shafts in each cell, also in the wall. There are also registers in wall through which a supply of fresh air can be had at any time. Building heated by hot water and lighted by gas. Cage raised 4½ inches from the floor, so that there is a circulation of air under as well as around the cage. Corridor which surrounds the cage is from 5 to 6 feet in width. There are eight outside windows on each floor.

The second story is a repetition of the first, except the cage is iron.

Third floor a vacant room.

Sanitary arrangements good; all that could be expected. First-class jail in every way. No jail yard. Prisoners employed. Contract with Albany county for long term prisoners.

Number of prisoners.....	8
Number awaiting the action of the grand jury.....	2
Number under sentence to county jail.....	6
Average.	10

Visitation, November 24, 1896.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL, PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.

The jail is a two-story brick building, with slate roof, 36 x 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet, built about seven years ago.

The interior work is of iron, with the exception of three cells which are constructed of steel.

There are 10 cells on the lower floor, 7 8-10 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There are also a closet and water basin in each of these cells; also a bathroom on this floor.

On the upper floor are six cells, three of them 12 x 14 feet, and three 12 x 8 2-10 feet. The cells on one of the upper corridors are used for female prisoners. Buckets are used on the upper floor, and there are also a closet and bathroom on this floor. The lower cells can accommodate two prisoners each and the upper ones three to five each if necessary. Small bedsteads are used, and when more than one prisoner is in a cell, there are suspended or moveable bunks. There are ventilating shafts in each cell, leading to the roof.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The sanitary condition is excellent. The closets are connected with the city sewer. The lower floor of the cage is elevated three inches above the floor of the building. The entire interior (except the lower stone floor of the building) being of iron and steel and kept perfectly clean, and the ventilation being ample, the condition of this jail is admirable.

The prisoners are not employed. The terms of sentence are short. The supervisors favor keeping short term convicts in the county jail. The prisoners sent to the penitentiary during the past year were mostly State tramps.

There is ample room for the greatest number of prisoners ever

confined there. The average number confined therein is less than 15.

Number of prisoners, male.....	14
Number of prisoners, female.....	2
	<hr/>
Total.	16
	<hr/>
Number awaiting the action of the grand jury.....	7
Number under sentence to county jail.....	9
	<hr/>

None of the prisoners are employed.

Date of visitation, November 17th.

ESSEX COUNTY JAIL, ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y.

The Essex county jail is a two-story brick building — part of it is very old.

There are three cells on each floor, 11 x 6 feet. There are also two rooms on each floor of considerable size, which may be used for tramps. There are two closets on each floor. The closets are old-fashioned, and empty into cesspools only a few feet away from the cell windows. There is a complete water system in the village, and there is no reason why there should not be proper sewerage and drainage.

There is sufficient accommodation for all requirements.

The average number of prisoners is seven or eight. In the summer of 1895 there were only three prisoners, and last summer five. At present there are 14 prisoners, of whom nine are tramps sentenced for 10 days from Port Henry. In the last two years they have had five female prisoners for short terms.

The sanitary condition is bad, and should be immediately remedied. The ventilation is not good.

During the last year only one prisoner has been sent to the penitentiary. All convicts sentenced for less than sixty days are sent to the jail.

Convicts are not employed.

Number of prisoners.....	14
Number awaiting action of grand jury.....	5
Number under sentence.....	9

Date of visitation, November 18th.

WARREN COUNTY JAIL AT CALDWELL.

It is in the basement of the court-house. The windows in the cell corridors are just above ground. There are two corridors; five cells on one side and three on the other. The cells are 6 x 9 feet, except one which is 12 x 9. Iron bedsteads are used. There is a closet in each cell, which drains into a cesspool.

This jail has as many as 24 prisoners at one time. Last week there were 18 inmates. Nearly always more than 10 confined.

Those sentenced for less than 59 days are sent here. Those over 59 days to Albany county penitentiary. The three cells on one corridor are used for women, when there are any female prisoners.

In summer the walls are wet and bed clothes are damp. This jail is totally unfit for occupation. Six men now sleep in one large cell. The jail is heated by stoves.

County has a large poor farm at Warrensburgh.

There is no chance to ventilate

Sanitary condition disgraceful. No ventilation. No drainage proper. Overcrowded. Damp in summer.

A new jail should be built.

Number of prisoners.....	13
Number indicted awaiting trial.....	4
Number under sentence to county jail.....	9

Prisoners not employed.

FULTON COUNTY JAIL, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

The jail is a stone structure, erected many years ago for a fort. The walls are four feet thick ; the building is about 57feet by 42 feet. There has been built of brick an addition on the west end about fifteen feet. On the first, or ground floor, of the new part the sheriff has his office, off of which there are two iron cages formerly used as a lockup, but now for tramps. The cells for prisoners are on the second floor, or upper story, in the east end of the building. On the first floor under the cells are the kitchen and other rooms occupied by the family. There are five cells on the north side of the hall, two of which are designated as dark cells. There is no ventilation in the dark cells except through a small hole the shape of a V.

One of the other cells is designated as the women's cell. On the south side of the hall are three rooms, varying from 12 to 15 feet square. The middle, or large room, is lined with iron, in which the more desperate criminals are kept.

The other two rooms were open so that the inmates were permitted to go from one to the other, passing the middle or iron lined room in which there was a woman. There is a small opening in the door of this cell, to which there is a small door attached, but it was open and nothing to prevent the male prisoners from visiting with the female prisoners at pleasure.

Connected with public sewer. The water is good, and in abundance. Buckets are used. Lighted by gas in the hall and by lamps

in the cells. Iron bedsteads. The jail averages nine prisoners. Ventilation through windows. Sanitary condition bad. It is an ill-arranged jail. One woman and one boy confined here. Prisoners practically together. Grand place to graduate the boys and girls fortune may have thrown into this jail into first-class criminals.

Number of prisoners.....	9
Number indicted awaiting trial.....	6
Number awaiting action of grand jury.....	1
Number under sentence to county jail.....	2
Female prisoners	1

Prisoners not employed.
Date of visitation November 21, 1896.

SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL, BALLSTON SPA.

This building is brick and the cells are of brick also. It is a comparatively new building. There are 27 cells proper, besides two large rooms and one cell used for female prisoners.

The cells are 6 feet by 14 feet. The women's rooms are 15 feet by 20 feet. There is a bathroom on each floor. Buckets are used and are emptied into a place connected with the city sewer.

The building is lighted by electricity, and heated by steam. There are ventilators in the roof and shaft ventilators in each end of the corridor. The cells are surrounded by corridors. The cells have the grated door at one end and a window at the other, and there are numerous outside windows ensuring complete ventilation.

There were 33 prisoners on date of visit, November 19, 1896, 31 men and 2 women. All of these prisoners were undergoing short terms of sentence, except one man awaiting the action of the grand jury, and one woman sentenced to Hudson reformatory.

Excellent sanitary condition in all respects.

Number of prisoners awaiting action of grand jury.....	1
Number under sentence to county jail.....	31
	<u>31</u>

Prisoners not employed.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL, SALEM, N. Y.

Brick cells	11	
Iron cells	24	
Steel cells	2	
	<u>37</u>	
One room for women.....	1	
One room for boys.....	1	
	<u>2</u>	
		<u>39</u>

Brick building.

Three tiers of cells.

Buckets in cells.

Dry closet in jail.

All jail matter drains into a cesspool just outside of building — right by jail well; Prof. Perkins of Union College has examined and condemned the water.

Building warmed by steam; lighted by kerosene.

Cells 5 by 8 feet.

Ventilator shaft in outside wall.

Bad drainage and contaminated water.

Number of prisoners.....	33
Number awaiting action of grand jury.....	4
Number under sentence to county jail.....	29
	<u>66</u>

Prisoners not employed.

One female prisoner.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL, FONDA, N. Y.

The jail at this place is a two story brick building, about 36 feet by 26 feet in the rear of and attached to the sheriff's residence. Built in 1882. No jail yard. The cells are of iron, 5 by 7 feet. Twelve cells on each floor, or in other words a double-decker with 24 cells ; corridor about 6 1-2 feet. Thirty-five outside windows, which are used for ventilation, there being no other way of ventilating. Soil buckets are used. Also connected with public sewer. Sanitary condition very good.

Lighted with lamps. Heated by stoves.

There are also two rooms about 15 feet square used for the detention of female prisoners.

Breaking stone is pursued with results satisfactory to the county.

Sheriff keeps an account of expenses for stone and for overseer. The broken stones are sold.

Number of prisoners indicted awaiting trial.....	1
Number awaiting action of grand jury.....	5
Number under sentence to county jail.....	30

SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

This jail is a stone building. There are twelve cells, six on first and six on second floor. Two prisoners sleep in each cell. Buckets are used at night and a closet in the day time, the closet being connected with the city sewer.

The building is lighted by gas and heated by hot water. The cells are 6 by 8 feet. The jail has had as many as 38 prisoners at one time. The average number is 14 or more.

The building was erected about eight years ago.

In the room where the 12 cells are there is only one outside window and a ventilator in the ceiling. The building is not large

enough to accommodate the number of prisoners usually confined there.

In each cell the ventilation is good. There are three rooms in the main building that are sometimes used.

The sanitary condition is decidedly bad on account of the settling foundation. It raises in the center, while the depression should go towards the center.

Number of prisoners.....	14
Number indicted awaiting sentence.....	1
Number awaiting action of grand jury.....	1
Number under sentence to county jail.....	11

Prisoners not employed.

SUMMARY.

Clinton county.—First-class jail.

Essex county.—Very old ; nothing to be said in its favor ; new jail needed.

Franklin county.—First-class; one of the best in the district.

Fulton county.—Jail ill-arranged; nothing in its favor but the walls.

Montgomery county.—Very good.

Saratoga county.—Excellent in all respects.

St. Lawrence county.—Jail is insecure; ventilation deficient; sanitary conditions bad ; built thirty-five or forty years ago ; not in keeping with other county buildings.

Schenectady county.—Not large enough; sanitary conditions bad.

Warren county.—A disgrace to keep men confined in such a place; new jail should be built.

Washington county.—Bad drainage and contaminated water; otherwise very good.

Visitation and Inspection of County Jails in the Fifth Judicial District.

PULASKI JAIL.

Oswego county is divided into two shires or jury districts, with a court-house and jail in each. One is located at Pulaski, a village of about 1,500 inhabitants, on the Salmon river, about 25 miles east of Oswego. This jail is in charge of Deputy Sheriff James H. Bean. It is of ancient construction, having been built in 1819, and consists of four rooms on the north side of the corridor, running through the first floor of the court-house, and these rooms or cells open out on that corridor. The outer walls of the building, where the cells are located, are of stone, but the other walls of the cells are of oak studded with iron bolts. Two of the rooms are in size about $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 16, with one small, square window high up in the wall. There is no ventilation except by the window and a small, diamond-shaped opening in the door. The town is supplied with natural gas, and the cells are heated with gas stoves, but kerosene lamps are used for lights. For sleeping conveniences hammocks are stretched from one side of the cell to the other, there being from one to four, according to the number of the prisoners.

One of the other rooms is 13 feet by 16 feet in size, and has in it an improved steel cell, the room outside of the cell forming a corridor around it. This cell is used for the more dangerous prisoners. The room has one outside window, like the others, and two windows into the court-house corridor. Its system of ventilation, heating

and lighting is the same as the others. The remaining room is used for female prisoners or debtors, and has a larger window and a cot with mattress. The ventilation and heating of it is the same as the others. There is a flush closet and running water in each room. It is very evident that these rooms or cells in the court-house are not a proper jail. The diamond-shaped holes in the door enable curious people in the corridor to look in and also to communicate with the prisoners. It is indeed a crude affair, and should be replaced by a separate, suitable jail building, where women and men and juveniles may be closely secluded, yet classified and kept apart, so that the careless young offenders may not be made to associate with old offenders who will teach them criminal ways. The rooms are needed for use in connection with the court-house proper for jury rooms, district attorney's rooms and the like. The county has sufficient vacant lands adjoining on which a jail could be built, and it is hoped the board of supervisors will proceed to do so at an early date.

The average number of prisoners is about six, and the highest number is about thirteen. When there are more than can be well accommodated, some are transferred to the Oswego jail.

The deputy sheriff in charge, Mr. Bean, keeps the cells in good order, and cares for the prisoners in a proper manner, doing as well as one can with the conveniences.

The other jail is located at Oswego, N. Y., and was inspected September 29, 1896.

The jail is built in octagonal form, of brick, at the rear of the jailer's house, which it adjoins. The lower corridor extends around the outside of the cells, and the walls of the corridor are covered with steel plates, making it very secure. The cells have grated fronts looking out upon the corridor, from which they receive

light, which is sufficiently supplied from the outside grated windows.

The cells are of a peculiar construction, being a patent rotary jail, built by the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., on the principle of a "merry-go-round," operated by a crank in the jailer's office, by which the whole body of the cells are revolved around, and, as the door of each cell passes a grated vestibule, the inmates pass into their respective cells, or out of them, as the case may be. The vestibule opens out into the general corridor, which is usually occupied by the prisoners during the day. There are ten steel cells on the lower floor. In each cell is a flush closet emptying through waste pipes into a circular trough or pan around the gearing in the basement, and thence emptying through a large pipe into the sewer. In connection with each closet is running water in each cell.

In each cell are two hammock bunks, supplied with blankets for mattress and pillows, and other blankets for covering. At the date of inspection there were on this floor nine prisoners.

The second story, which is separated by a floor from the lower corridor, is the same in construction, and has the same number of cells, which turn in the rotation of the lower part, and have a similar mode of ingress and egress, similar closets and water and like discharges from them.

On the second floor, at the date of inspection, there were confined seven prisoners, all under sentence of from twenty days to three months, for public intoxication.

In the rear part of the jailer's house, on the second floor, adjoining the jail proper, are three small rooms, made into cells, for the confinement of debtors or witnesses, with closets in each, and one bath-room supplied with hot and cold water. There are also bath-

tubs in each corridor, above and below, of the jail proper, with hot and cold water.

The women's department is on the third floor and attic, under the roof, above the revolving part of the jail. In this attic are built three steel cells, the inmates having the freedom of the attic during the day. On this floor are also a closet and bath-tub, with hot and cold water. The attic is immediately under the roof, difficult of access and necessarily hot in the summer and lacking in ventilation. The entire jail is heated properly by hot-water pipes and lighted by gas, though arrangements for electric lighting are being made. The store-rooms are in the basement of the jail, where the gearing or machinery of the rotary part, and also the boilers for heating, are situated. In an adjoining basement room, under the house, but opening into the store and boiler room, is the jail kitchen,

In order to allow the rotary jail to turn without friction there is a slight opening all around between it and the stone work of the corridors, through which the steam and kitchen smells pass from the basement into the upper corridors. It also permits conversation in the lower part to be heard above. The rotary part being like a huge, hollow, metal tube, noises in one part, made by drumming on the metal, disturbs the other parts, and are also difficult to locate. While the jail is a strong one, and is comparatively of recent date of construction, having been built in 1887, at an expense of over \$35,000, with the view of having for the county a first-class jail, it has some defects, shown by actual use, and very likely it would not be recommended to other counties by the officials of Oswego. Some improvements can and should be made. A system of ventilation can be devised, and therefore should be, whereby the kitchen smells and air may be taken out and not allowed to pass through the corridors of the jail. The ventilation of the cells

is good, and with the correction indicated the general ventilation would be good.

The county owns sufficient lands around the jail for all necessary additions, and an addition of two stories should be built on the north side, with suitable apartments for a women's prison and for debtors and witnesses and a hospital. There is no hospital apartment at present. The convict prisoners are not employed, except that a few are employed in the kitchen and laundry and in the care of the jail. Suitable buildings or sheds could be erected also, in which the convicts might be employed, as provided by the amendment of 1896 to the County Law, procured by the efforts of the Commission.

There were, at the date of inspection, 18 inmates, as stated. The average number is 25, and the highest number in recent years was 35.

The food is good, substantial and properly cooked and served. The clothing of the inmates is often laundried, and the bedding washed and aired frequently.

The sheriff and jailer are competent men and performing their duties well.

JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at Watertown, the county seat of Jefferson county, and was inspected September 30, 1896.

The jail, with the adjoining house for the sheriff, is on a knoll in the western part of the city, surrounded by a lawn and grounds. The jail is square or rectangular in form. It was built fifty or sixty years ago, but was renovated three years ago, when material changes were made and new cells put in, and it is now in very good condition. The entrance on first or lower floor is first into a jailer's

corridor, extending east and west across the end of the buildings. From the jailer's corridor two other corridors extend out at right angles, one facing east and the other to the west. The east corridor or lobby is a large one, being 22 feet wide and 30 feet long, and of good height. It is well lighted by four large and long barred windows, and the ventilation is good and drainage also. Fronting on this corridor are eight steel cells in two tiers of four each. The cells are each separately ventilated, and have barred fronts, so that they are well lighted from the corridor. The cells are large, 6 feet by 8 feet, and have two iron-framed hammocks in each. The hammocks are each 2 feet wide, leaving a space of 2 feet between them and also space at the end. The bunks are well supplied with blankets, which seemed to be in good order. There is a bath-tub with hot and cold water, and a flush closet in the corridor. The floor is of stone.

This west corridor is 30 feet long by 10, and contains but one tier of four cells. The corridor is otherwise built and furnished like the other, with bath-tub, hot and cold water, closet, windows and good ventilation in cells and corridors. In this department there was but one prisoner. The city at present uses the jail for a lock-up, but has a new city hall containing city prison, in process of erection. All convicts sentenced for more than sixty days, and less than a year, are cared for at the Rochester penitentiary, under contract.

On the west side, on second floor, is another corridor, with four cells, in all things substantially the same as the one under it, above described, but with the addition of a dungeon or punishment cell, for discipline of the insubordinate prisoners. There were no occupants of these upper cells or apartments.

In the upper story, entered by a stairway and hall from the jailer's

house, are the rooms used for women and debtors. The debtors' room is large and pleasant, about 20 feet square, but made secure by strong walls and barred windows. It has also closet and bath, and cots with mattress and usual bed clothing. It was unoccupied at the date of inspection.

The women's department is on the same floor and consists of a large, well lighted and ventilated room, 18 feet by 20 in size. Upon one side of the room are two barred steel cells containing two bunks each. There was also a closet and bath and everything seemed to be in good order. There is also a dungeon cell for discipline for refractory prisoners. There were no female prisoners.

The jail throughout appeared to be in good condition and well kept. All rooms, corridors and cells were cleanly and well kept.

The heating of the jail throughout is by steam, the lighting by gas and there is running water in all the corridors and rooms.

HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at Herkimer and was inspected September 30, 1896. This jail is a curiosity as a relic of former times. It was built 60 years ago, when jails were supposed to be dungeons for the confinement of lawbreakers, and all were, perhaps, regarded guilty until proved innocent. The jail is of stone outside and inside. The entrance is from the front basement hall of the sheriff's house directly into a narrow corridor four feet wide, which extends around inside the outer walls and between them and the solid block of stone in which the cells and heating apparatus are situated. The cells are in two tiers — a platform extending around over the corridors in front of the upper tier. This plat-

form is 2 feet and 8 inches wide, leaving only 1 foot and 4 inches between it and the walls. The windows are small and heavily barred, and the bottom of the windows are about on a level with the platform for the upper tier of cells. Therefore, the light in the lower part of the corridor is very dim, and in the cells the darkness even in the daytime is opaque — not the slightest outline of objects was visible without a lamp or light.

In the lower tier are two cells, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10, like caves in solid rock, and another, 13 by 10 feet, in the north side and the same on the south side. The entrance is on the east side, and no cells open into that side, or on the corridor along the west side. On the west side a narrow passage from the little corridor down to the center of the block of masonry, but by a decline into a sub-cellar, brings one to the ancient furnace in the center, which is the source of heat, a large pipe from it passing up through the center of the building and out of the roof like a smokestack.

In the large cells mentioned are three bunks each, of boards lying on benches or horses, with mattresses and blankets. The small cells have one bunk each, so that the two tiers on lower floor and the upper floor afford accommodations for 32 men.

On the day of inspection there were on the lower floor 19 inmates, and as the light was dim in the lower part of the corridor, they were perched on the platform of the second tier or on the window sills.

In the second story is one tier of cells similar to those below. There is one additional room with two bunks, and there is a bathroom and flush closet. There is also a closet below.

In the third or upper floor next to the roof are three rooms for women and debtors, with one closet. These rooms are not very secure or well arranged. There is one female prisoner awaiting

action of grand jury on a charge of violating the Liquor Tax Law, making 20 inmates at the date of inspection, which is the average number. At times there have been as many as 70 prisoners, and that within a year. Where they were kept is difficult to imagine, for there seemed to be room for no more than 30.

The ventilation is bad, and it is only by way of doors and windows.

The Commissioners recommend that a new jail be built in Herkimer county.

LEWIS COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at Lowville, the county seat of Lewis county. Everything about the jail looked neat and cleanly, and the cells, corridors and bunks were in good order. The jail is heated by steam, and with the few prisoners then there, seemed very comfortable.

The jail is built of brick, and is lined on the inside with steel plates. It is attached to the rear of the jailer's house, through which it is entered. The entrance is from the jailer's office into a jailer's corridor, extending north and south across the jail. From each end of the jailer's corridor and next to the outer walls, are the two jail corridors, each five feet wide and extending to the rear wall — about 18 feet. These corridors are lighted by three windows each, and if wider would be very comfortable, but being so narrow, the jailer's corridor is allowed to the prisoners.

The cells are in two tiers, three cells opening on each corridor in the lower tier, and two on each corridor in the upper tier. There is a railed platform 2 feet and 8 inches wide running along in front of the upper tier of cells, which is entered by a stairway from the

jailer's corridor. The space between the platform and the outer wall is covered by an iron grating, which is the only separation between the two floors or tiers. The windows are long enough so as to give light in both the upper and lower tiers. These two tiers, containing 10 cells, with the corridors mentioned, are all there is of this jail, there being no apartments for women, for juveniles or debtors separated from the others, as the iron grating between the two tiers is really no separation, for the prisoners above and below can see and talk with each other. There is now a bath in the north lower corridor, also a closet, but none in any of the other corridors. On the day of inspection there were three inmates. Of course, all were together. We learn that this is the average number of inmates, and that the highest number in late years has been eight. However, the jail should be so arranged that there may be a full seclusion of women from men, and of young men arrested for first offense or minor offenses from older and more hardened criminals.

The Commissioners recommend that the roof of this jail be raised and the walls extended higher, so as to make two full stories; that a secure stone floor be placed between the two stories in place of the grating now separating the two tiers, so as to make a complete separation. That a closet and bath be placed in each corridor above and below, and one of the upper rooms be fitted for hospital use. These changes would probably not involve an expense of over \$1,000, and would make a jail sufficient for the present needs of the county and allow the needed classification and separation of prisoners.

ONEIDA COUNTY JAILS.

Oneida county is divided into two shires, with a court house and jail in each — one located at Rome, and the other at Utica.

The jail at Rome is rectangular, with corridors eight feet wide next to the outer wall. The corridors are well lighted by five large windows in each and gas for the evenings. There are no closets, pails being used, which are emptied in a large tunnel-shaped orifice, connecting with the sewer in an alcove at the rear end of each corridor, where there is a water-faucet for rinsing. In the east corridor are two tiers of cells with five cells about 10 feet by 5 feet in size in each tier. There is one bunk in each cell supplied with blankets. In this corridor were eight prisoners.

The west corridor is the duplicate of the east corridor in size, construction, number of cells and conveniences. In this corridor were eight prisoners.

Both corridors are heated by steam heat, and in both of these lower corridors the floors are of stone, evidently laid on concrete or the ground, with no provision for drainage. When mopped or flushed out they must dry from the top, and are, therefore, damp and unhealthy. About a year ago there were several cases of diphtheria in this jail, undoubtedly caused by the dampness and want of drainage from the floors.

On the second floor are two corridors directly over each of the lower corridors, of like width, length and shape, with similar alcoves at each end for slop hole. In the upper corridors is but one tier of cells — five cells in each. These corridors are also well lighted with five windows each and with gas. The floors were in better condition in this story and have good drainage.

In the east corridor were no prisoners, as repairs had recently

been made and new floors laid, and the corridors and cells were just being put in order for use.

In the attic are two rooms for debtors and women, with a bathroom adjoining. There was one female inmate under sentence of fifty-nine days for disorderly conduct, and one man upon commitment on a peace warrant.

There is no provision for bath in the jail proper. A small bathroom in the cellar of the adjoining jailer's house, outside of the jail, being used at times, the men using pails of water from the faucets in the corridors.

The corridors, cells and bunks looked cleanly, and the emptying places in the alcove were clean and well disinfected, showing no want of care on the part of the jailer or sheriff.

The general form and construction of the jail and the arrangement of corridors and cells are good. Certain improvements should be made at once.

The Commissioners recommend that new floors be laid at once in the lower corridors with proper drainage, and that an improved jail closet be placed in each corridor, with short trap to guard against the trouble sometimes arising from the mischievous inmates stuffing the closets with torn clothing and the like; that a bath-tub be placed in each corridor also, with hot and cold water, as the hot water is essential in keeping the cells, windows and corridors in cleanly condition; that the rooms for women and debtors be improved and increased, and also a suitable room for hospital purposes be added, as there is none at present.

The jail at Utica was inspected October 1, 1896. This jail is very similar in form to the jail at Rome, and the mode of entrance is similar, but it is larger and better. It is heated by steam, and has a bath in each corridor, with hot and cold water, and the drain-

age is good from each floor. The ventilation is also good in the corridors and also in the cells, there being a ventilating flue at the bottom of each cell. There are no closets, buckets being used and emptied into a tunnel connecting with the sewer in the alcove at the end of each corridor. These tunnels are washed and flushed by running water from a faucet over each, and are kept well disinfected.

In the east lower corridor are two tiers of cells, about 11 feet by 8 in size and 7 feet high, there being five cells in each tier. The corridor is high and airy, and lighted by five long windows containing ventilators.

There were 20 prisoners in this department, being 2 for each cell, but during the day all are allowed in the corridor together.

The west lower corridor, and the cells opening upon it, duplicate the one on the east side in all particulars.

In this department were 23 prisoners.

On the second floor are two corridors directly over the two lower corridors. They are lower and have each one tier of five cells, but otherwise they are the same in shape as those in the first story, and are lighted by five windows in each.

In the east corridor, on the second floor, were six prisoners.

These four corridors constitute the jail proper for males under sentence or charged with criminal offenses. As stated, the jail is securely and well built, well planned, and the appointments in general are excellent. The cells are large, but there is but one bunk provided in each, and that is well furnished with mattress and blankets. It is necessary to have two prisoners in each cell and in some three. All of these in a cell except one have mattresses and blankets from which they make their beds on the floor. As there is ample room for two or even three bunks in a cell, if

necessary, there should be an additional bunk in each cell, and provision made for attaching a third one if necessary. All the corridors are lighted with gas, but arrangements are being perfected for electric lighting.

On the third floor of the jailer's house are five strong and long rooms, about 15 feet by 18, for women and debtors. There were two female prisoners. With these rooms on the third floor are also a closet and bath-room.

The entire number of inmates on the day of inspection was 63.

There is no room fitted up for use as a hospital as there should be in a jail so large as this one and having so many inmates, but there are several rooms suitable for it, any one of which could be fitted for that purpose at slight expense.

Everything seemed cleanly and in good order throughout all the apartments of the jail, and no want of care or attention to duties by the sheriff and jailer was evident.

The jail kitchen is on the first floor of the jailer's house adjoining the jail, and the laundry and store-rooms are in the basement of the house under the kitchen and office. All these rooms were tidy, clean and in good order.

No employment is given to any of the convicts, except that two or three assist in the kitchen and care of the jail.

There is a large yard around the jail with a building in it formerly used for breaking stones for roads, but that industry has been discontinued for some years and the building is now used for a barn. There is ample room for sheds and buildings in which materials for use on streets or public grounds could be prepared, or stone cut for use on public buildings.

The Commissioners recommend as to the Utica jail, that one additional bunk be provided in each cell with attachments for another

in some cells, so that a third one can be used if necessary; that a flush closet be put in each corridor with the improved short trap to prevent trouble in case the closets are stuffed by vicious prisoners with any debris; and that a suitable room for hospital use be fitted up.

Visitation and Inspection of County Jails in the Sixth Judicial District.

BROOME COUNTY JAIL AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

August 24, 1896, the Commissioners inspected the Broome county jail.

A year ago an inspection was made and a report made censuring in strong terms the condition of the old jail and its arrangement as a relic of ancient times not worthy of the later progress of the county or sufficient for its needs, and strongly recommended that a new jail be built at once. The board of supervisors at its next succeeding session, in November and December, ordered a new jail to be built and made necessary provisions for the expense of such building. The Commission wrote to the board while it was in session, calling attention to the law requiring plans for the proposed building to be submitted to the Commission. At the same time in general terms it outlined some suggestions as to the building and the division of the two stories by solid floors between.

The new building is now well under way, the outer walls and roof being complete, the lower floors laid and some of the partitions and upper floors being in process.

The building is of brick faced with stone, with stone round towers at each corner, which give the building a castellated appearance, and are utilized also as ventilators. The ground plan of the building is in the form of a cross. The front of the main section is the jailer's residence, two stories high, with all necessary offices and

rooms well arranged and with kitchen in basement. The jailer's office is at the rear end of the residence part. The rear section of the main building is the criminal jail for those confined as short-term convicts or awaiting trial for felony. It is two stories high, with solid stone floors for each story, with 16 large cells on each floor, 32 in all. There is a wide main corridor through the center for the exercise of prisoners, and narrower corridors on the outside with barred doors opening on them from the cells, through which the prisoners are fed, the doors to center corridor being solid, so as not to permit conversation between the occupants of the two sides. Each cell has one large solid stone for its floor, and the cells are of steel and of latest approved pattern. Each cell has a wash bowl and separate closet of late invention for jail and prison purposes, instead of buckets, and there is a bathroom on each floor. The plumbing is excellent, and the ventilation, which gives fresh air through apertures and registers through the floor of the central corridor, and thence through the corner towers, is excellent. The drainage is by connection with the city sewers. Back of the jailer's office and between the criminal jail is a large, wide corridor or vestibule, known as the jailer's corridor, which has stairways to a like corridor on the upper floor, from which entrance is made to the second floor of the criminal prison and to the second floor of the wings; the jailer's corridor on the first, as well as on the second floor, is the place for entrance to the criminal jail, and also by the right and left to two wings. The right wing is called the juvenile prison, there being six cells on each floor, arranged and built like the cells in the criminal prison. In the left wing on the ground floor is the jail for women with six cells. The upper floors of the women's wing and of the juvenile wing have six cells or rooms built precisely like the others described, and are for the use of

those detained as judgment debtors and as witnesses. Each opens upon the upper vestibule or corridor, which can be used as a lobby or place of exercise for the debtors and detained witnesses.

The average population of the jail is about 40, outside of the transients committed temporarily from the police courts of the city of Binghamton, which has no separate lock-up at present. One defect in the plan is that no rooms are provided for hospital purposes, as there should be in every well-appointed jail where so many prisoners are to be confined. This can be remedied now by making the two rooms over the jailer's office into hospital wards. They are well located for that purpose and are not particularly needed for any other purpose. This change is recommended. The jail population at the date of inspection was 37, as follows:

Indicted for felony, awaiting trial.....	2
Awaiting action of grand jury.....	10
Under sentence of from ten to thirty days (disorderly).....	24
Debtors	1
	<hr/>

Of these prisoners, one is a woman, awaiting second trial for murder, and one is under 16.

The old jail building is still standing, of course, and in it are huddled these people, in common with those temporarily held by the city police court. As stated, the city has no separate lock-up for the use of the police department, but uses the county jail. The city authorities are now considering the advisability of building a city prison, which should be built at once. In the meantime, until the city does provide such building, it should not fill up the new county jail with its tramps and drunken and disorderly people pending trial or examination, but should care for them elsewhere, perhaps in the old county jail, until a new city prison is built.

Undoubtedly the old jail could be temporarily left standing for the use of the city. The new jail, when completed, will be the best jail in the State, and well adapted for a proper classification of prisoners, and separation of the more vicious from those more unfortunate than vicious.

The grounds around the jail are spacious and pleasant, and each part of the new jail is well lighted by windows from three sides, and it is piped and wired for electric lights, which will be used when artificial light is needed.

CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL, AT NORWICH, N. Y.

On August 25, 1896, this county jail was inspected. This jail should at once be torn down and a new one built, for it is past hope of improvement by repairs or additions. It has been in existence for sixty years or more, and consists of ten cells — five on the first floor and five on the second floor — each set of five opening on a dark, narrow corridor in which bunks have been placed to make room or sleeping place for the inmates, in addition to the bunks in the cells. Three small rooms in the part of the jailer's house, adjoining the jail, have been strengthened and made a part of the jail. In these three rooms are ten bunks, which, with the ten cells and six bunks in the lower room for corridor, makes room, such as it is, for 26 prisoners. These bunks are not furnished with mattresses, and the bed clothing is poor and cheap. There is no water in the jail and no closets, buckets being used, which are emptied in a cesspool in the back of the yard. The whole jail is small, dark and dingy, and unworthy to bear the name of a county prison. It is a discredit to the county and to the State. The county owns sufficient adjoining lands upon which a suitable jail can be built. A fire-proof addition to the county clerk's office

is now being built upon a portion of the adjoining lands, and the sheriff is of the opinion that when that is done something may be done in the way of a new jail.

The average number in this jail is 20, though at some periods, when tramps are most numerous, the jail population is as high as 60. It can be imagined what a crowding there must be in these rooms and cells, too small even for 26. Additional bunks are put in the corridors and the bunks and floor are crowded.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 12, as follows :

Under indictment, awaiting trial.....	2
Awaiting action of grand jury.....	8
Under sentence of from five to thirty days.....	2
	<hr/>
	12
	<hr/>

The heating is by stoves and the lighting by lamps.

MADISON COUNTY JAIL, AT MORRISVILLE, N. Y.

The Commissioners then proceeded to Morrisville, the county seat of Madison county, and inspected the county jail at that place. This jail was built in 1872, and while it is a great improvement on the Chenango county jail, it is much too small for a large and populous county like Madison, is illy arranged and poorly provided with conveniences. It adjoins the sheriff's house, and is two-stories high, with ten cells on each floor. The cells open out of a central square or block upon a narrow corridor which extends around the outside of the square of each floor. There are no bath-rooms and no closets. Buckets are used, which are emptied in a cesspool at the back end of the yard. It is heated by steam, but there is no water in the jail at present except as it is carried in by pails. Water pipes are now being laid to carry water into

the jail, and flushing closets are to be put into the cells. This will be an improvement. This work is being done by citizens, when it might be done by 10 short-term convicts now in jail. The sheriff is blameless in this matter, as in this county all work and supplies are procured and furnished by a committee of the board of supervisors. To give additional jail room, two rooms have been fitted up in the portion of the house adjoining the jail, with bunks in them, and these rooms are used for women and debtors, when there are any. At present there are no women in the jail, and the rooms are used for others. The ordinary capacity of the cells and bunks is for 23 persons. At the date of inspection there were 19 prisoners, as follows:

Under indictment for murder.....	1
Awaiting grand jury.....	6
Under sentence for short terms.....	10
Debtors.....	2
	<hr/>
	19
	<hr/>

But later in the fall the number is increased to 60 or more, as the county is a great hop raising section, and hop picking brings in a rough and turbulent class, many of whom close their season in the country in this jail for minor offenses, like petit larceny, assault, disorderly conduct and the like. Then the cells and rooms and corridor are filled with temporary bunks, and there is a mixture of all classes. The general rule for care of prisoners, that they should be so treated as not to make them worse, but rather to make them better for their seclusion, has no application. This jail should be doubled in size at least, and more modern improvements introduced. The county owns sufficient adjoining lands for the purpose of all necessary enlargement, and would still have vacant ground left. In addition to the improvement

by bringing the water to the jail, the cesspool is to be removed to a greater distance, and a more secluded place, and where it can be well covered and connected with the jail by sewer pipes. It is hoped that the board of supervisors will act on the suggestions made and enlarge the jail.

CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL AT CORTLAND, N. Y.

The next jail visited was the Cortland county jail at Cortland, N. Y., which was inspected August 28. This jail was built about 45 years ago, of heavy blocks of limestone. It requires some changes and improvements, but it is in the best condition of any jail in use in the district. The lower floor is the criminal jail proper, entered directly from the main hall of the court house adjoining it on the front. It is quadrilateral in form, with a large jailer's corridor running across the front end with heavy barred windows at each end. On each side and on the outside is a wide corridor running from the jailer's corridor to the back end of the building, with two double steel barred windows in each corridor. There are five strong cells opening out upon each of these jail corridors. The cells are of large size and fair height, much better in all particulars than the cells at Norwich or Morrisville. There are water and flush closets in each corridor, which, perhaps, are sufficient for the lower floor, as no women are confined there. The closets connect with a covered cesspool outside, instead of with the village sewers, as they should. There is no bathroom and no ventilation except by windows. Some years ago pipes for heating by steam were put in and connected with the court house heating system, but they do not work properly, and stoves are used for heating.

The second floor is entirely separated from the lower floor, and is also entered directly from the main hall of the court-house. There are six comfortable and rather pleasant rooms opening upon a central corridor — three on each side — beside a closet and a store-room. There is a barred outside window in each room. This floor is reserved for female prisoners, for juveniles and for debtors, and occasionally, when not otherwise occupied, and the lower jail is crowded, some of the misdemeanants occupy some of the upper rooms during the night. There is but one closet for this floor, which is in a closed room, but must be used by both men and women. There should be approved flush closets in each room, and they can be easily put in, as the connection is already made with the city water system. There is no bathroom on this floor — none in the jail.

The steam-heating arrangement for this floor is also a failure, and stoves are used. The lighting is by oil lamps. The electric lighting system should be extended into the jail as it is already in the court-house, the water system improved, new closets put in the upper rooms, better ventilation provided for, connection made with the village sewers and a bathroom put in on each floor. With these changes, which should be ordered at once, this jail would be an excellent one and sufficient for the needs of the county.

The average number of inmates does not exceed 10, and the jail is ample and well arranged for the proper classification and separation of the different grades of inmates. By reason of a recent unusual influx of vagrants or tramps in the county, the number of inmates at the date of the inspection was larger than before in many years, there being in all as follows:

Awaiting action of grand jury, male 4; female 2.....	6
Under sentence for short terms, as vagrants, disorderly persons, etc., of from 3 to 15 days.....	9
Awaiting examination	1
	<hr/>
	16
	<hr/>

The cots in the cells and rooms were in good order. Straw mattresses are used and frequently changed, and the bedding is kept in good order and well supplied. Everything looked cleanly and in good condition. The difference between this jail and the others reported, except in Broome county, is very marked, as there were no mattresses — merely burlaps or blankets spread on the hard bunks to lie on in the others.

As the upper rooms are never fully occupied, one of them can at any time be used for hospital purposes, and no other hospital rooms are needed, as these upper rooms are well adapted for such purposes.

TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL AT ITHACA, N. Y.

On November 24, 1896, the county jail of Tompkins county at Ithaca, N. Y., was inspected.

The jail is comparatively new, the whole inner portion consisting of steel and iron cells and cage having recently been put in, although the older outer walls of stone were still continued.

The main part of the jail is a large iron-latticed cage on the ground floor inside a narrow alley or corridor running entirely around it next to the outer stone walls of the prison. The inner area of this cage is about 30 feet by 16, and upon each side of it is a row of cells — four cells on each side — making eight cells. Five of these cells are double cells, that is, have two bunks in each,

and the other three are single ones, making room for 13 prisoners. The cells are large and well arranged, the double cells being 8 feet wide by 9 feet long, and the single cells 5 feet by 9, and there are a flush closet and wash basin permanently attached in each cell supplied with cold water from the city.

There is a bathroom with hot and cold water adjoining the jailer's corridor on this floor. The lighting is from windows in an upper story through an iron lattice work over the top of the cage. Gas is also used for lighting, and the heating is by steam. The ventilation is also very good, and the floor, which is of steel, is in good condition. There are iron cots or bunks in each cell supplied with blankets for bedding.

In this cage were 11 prisoners, 1 awaiting trial for a felony, 1 committed for non-support of his family, 1 under sentence for vagrancy, and 7 under sentence of from 15 to 30 days for intoxication, and 1 sentenced for 6 months.

On the second floor are two corridors. The west corridor or room contains two double steel cells like those below, with the same conveniences, provision for ventilation and heating.

The east corridor or room is like the prison for women, and is a duplicate of the west corridor or room, except that the cells are single. There is a bathroom here with hot and cold water, and cold running water with fixed basins in the corridors. There were no female prisoners and no debtors or detained witnesses.

The whole number of inmates on the day of inspection was 18. The average number is 15, and highest number is 24.

The board of supervisors contracts for the care of convicts sentenced for over 59 days in the Rochester Penitentiary. No work is at present provided for those retained in the jail.

Visitation and Inspection of Jails in Seventh Judicial District.

MONROE COUNTY JAIL AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

This jail was inspected October 16, 1896. It was erected in 1885, is built of brick, and can accommodate 75 prisoners. The usual number of inmates is 50. It is lighted by electricity, is supplied with water from Hemlock lake, drains into the city sewer and is heated by steam. Every cell has a closet emptying into the city sewer. It has a bathroom and a hospital.

The prisoners are not employed on any public work. It is well arranged for the proper classification of prisoners.

WAYNE COUNTY JAIL.

Inspected October 16, 1896. Erected in 1851. Built of brick and stone. The usual number of prisoners is 12. It is lighted by lamps, and the water is obtained from a well. It drains partly into the canal and is heated by steam. Buckets are used. No bathroom or hospital. Prisoners are employed in the garden in the summer. There is provision for the separate confinement for women, but not for children.

Proper sewerage is much needed.

STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL.

Erected in 1883. Built of brick. Has 10 double and 10 single cells, and can accommodate 30 prisoners. It is lighted by gas, heated

by steam, and has no proper drainage. Buckets are used at night. There is no bathroom or hospital. About one-half of the prisoners are employed breaking stone. Very few prisoners are sent to the penitentiary. There is a separate room for women, but not for children.

YATES COUNTY JAIL.

Inspected October 14, 1896. Erected during the war. Built of concrete. Has capacity for 17 prisoners. Usual number of inmates, 6. It is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. The water supply is from Keuka lake and a well. Has no proper drainage. Buckets are used. No bathroom or hospital. Prisoners are not employed. Separate quarters for women.

ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL.

Inspected October 15, 1896. Erected in 1895. Has capacity for 64 prisoners. Usual number of inmates, 20. It is lighted by gas and heated by steam, has city water, and drains into city sewer. There is a bathroom, but no hospital. Prisoners are not employed. Properly arranged for classification of prisoners.

SENECA COUNTY JAIL.

Inspected October 15, 1896. The old part of this jail was erected in 1820, other part erected about 30 years ago. Has capacity for 25. Usual number of inmates, 10 or 12. It is lighted by gas, heated by stoves, has city water and drains into city sewer. Buckets used at night. No bathroom.

Three or four prisoners work in garden; remainder not employed. Prisoners sentenced for over 60 days sent to penitentiary. Separate accommodation for women, but not for children.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL.

Inspected October 17, 1896. Built in 1889 of brick. Capacity for 21 prisoners. Usual number of inmates, 7 or 8. It is lighted by gas and heated by a furnace. Has town water and drains into town sewer. Has a bathroom; no hospital. No employment for prisoners, except for some in the garden. Prisoners sentenced for over 30 days sent to penitentiary. Proper arrangement for separation of women, but not for children.

CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL.

Inspected November 25, 1896. The main jail is a large steel and iron cage, on the ground floor, surrounded by a narrow passage way extending around it next to the stone outer walls of the jail. There is a bathroom on the first floor, with hot and cold water. The area or corridor within this cage is about 24 x 30 feet in size, with two tiers of single steel cells opening upon it from each side, there being 7 cells on each side in each tier, making 28 single cells opening upon this center area, which has an iron floor and steel lattice work overhead, through which it is lighted by skylight windows. The cells are of good size, 5 x 9 feet, with a flush closet, and permanently fastened iron wash bowl with cold water in each cell. There are ventilating pipes in each cell, running to the large ventilating pipes that extend through the roof.

In this cage were 30 inmates, 2 more than there are bunks. These 2 have mattresses and blankets for beds on the floor, which

are removed during the day. Of the inmates, 2 were indicted and awaiting trial, 3 were awaiting the action of the grand jury on charges of felony, and 25 were under sentence on conviction for misdemeanors.

The lack of classification of inmates is the bad feature of this jail.

The laundry is in the cellar -- which is large and roomy -- divided into several rooms. In one of the cellar rooms is the steam heating apparatus by which the entire jail is heated. There are also two steel cells in the cellar for punishment or discipline of refractory prisoners.

On the second floor is one corridor with six single cells exactly like those below, with similar ventilation, sanitation and conveniences and the same furnishings. In this corridor and the cells were eight inmates under sentence for misdemeanors. The corridor does not connect with the lower part or cage, and is lighted by side windows. There is a bathroom adjoining this corridor. The north corridor, or room on the third floor, consisting of a bathroom and an adjoining large sitting room on which six cells open is the woman's department. At the time of the inspection there were two female inmates, one under sentence for one year, about to expire, for grand larceny, and one under sentence for petty larceny.

The jail throughout is well ventilated and in excellent order, and the prisoners seemed to be well cared for, except that they are not provided with employment. The total number of prisoners on the day of inspection was 44. The average number is 35, and the highest and lowest number in the last year was 68 and 19.

There is no room or ward set apart or fitted for hospital as there should be in all jails, and particularly in those having as many inmates as this one. It is recommended that a room be fitted up for this purpose.

STATE PRISONS.

Total number of convicts in the three State prisons employed on public account system September 30, 1896.....	1,049
Total number of convicts in the three State prisons employed on piece-price system September 30, 1896.....	707
Average earnings per day of each convict employed on the various industries in the three State prisons for year ending September 30, 1896.....	\$0 35
Daily average of convicts in the three State prisons idle other than from sickness during year ending September 30, 1896.....	90
Daily average of convicts employed on public account system in the three State prisons for year ending September 30, 1896.....	1,197
Daily average of convicts employed on the piece-price system in the three State prisons for year ending September 30, 1896.....	1,062
Total number of convicts employed in manufacturing shoes, clothing and all other articles for use of prisons during year ending September 30, 1896.....	110

SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY ON OCTOBER 1, 1895, AND OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male. 1895.	Male, 1896.	Female, 1895.	Female, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1896.
Auburn prison.....	1,126	1,014	99	75	1,225	1,089
Clinton prison.....	1,007	886	.....	.....	1,007	886
Sing Sing prison.....	1,374	1,220	1	.....	1,375	1,220
Totals.....	3,507	3,120	100	75	3,607	3,195

(Decrease in number of convicts in three State prisons from October 1, 1895, to October 1, 1896, 412.)

SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	317	22	339
Clinton prison.....	361	.....	361
Sing Sing prison.....	658	.....	658
Totals.....	1,336	22	1,358

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.] [119

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	429	46	475
Clinton prison.....	482	.....	482
Sing Sing prison.....	813	.....	813
Totals.....	1,724	46	1,770

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS TRANSFERRED TO ASYLUMS, PRISONS OR REFORMATORIES DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	25	3	28
Clinton prison.....	44	.....	44
Sing Sing prison.....	322	.....	322
Totals.....	391	3	394

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	17	1	18
Clinton prison.....	9	.....	9
Sing Sing prison.....	11	.....	11
Totals.....	37	1	38

GREATEST NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY AT ANY ONE TIME DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	1,221	98	1,319
Clinton prison.....	1,071	.....	1,071
Sing Sing prison.....	1,433	1	1,434
Totals.....	3,725	99	3,824

LEAST NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY AT ANY ONE TIME DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	957	72	1,029
Clinton prison.....	839	.....	839
Sing Sing prison.....	1,220	.....	1,220
Totals.....	3,016	72	3,088

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	1,114	91	1,205
Clinton prison.....	966	.....	966
Sing Sing prison.....	1,364	.....	1,364
Totals.....	<u>3,444</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>3,535</u>

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	57	3	60
Clinton prison.....	93	.....	93
Sing Sing prison.....	55	.....	55
Totals.....	<u>205</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>208</u>

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY BETWEEN TWENTY AND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	249	19	268
Clinton prison.....	294	.....	294
Sing Sing prison.....	301	.....	301
Totals.....	<u>844</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>863</u>

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY BETWEEN TWENTY-FIVE AND THIRTY YEARS OF AGE DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	205	17	222
Clinton prison.....	194	.....	194
Sing Sing prison.....	387	.....	387
Totals.....	<u>786</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>803</u>

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY OVER THIRTY YEARS OF AGE DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	503	36	539
Clinton prison.....	305	.....	305
Sing Sing prison.....	477	.....	477
Totals.....	<u>1,285</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1,321</u>

CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS—NUMBER OF CELLS.

	Single.	Double.	Total.
Auburn prison.....	1,282	.....	1,282
Clinton prison.....	1,194	.....	1,194
Sing Sing prison.....	1,284	.....	1,284
Totals.....	3,760	.....	3,760

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON.

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Abandonment	6	.....	1	7
Abduction .....	.....	.....	9	9
Assault, first degree.....	3	44	27	74
Assault, second degree.....	103	.....	97	200
Bigamy	16	7	10	33
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	.....	.....	1
Crime against nature.....	12	3	.....	15
Incest	8	2	3	13
Kidnapping .....	.....	.....	1	1
Maiming .....	.....	3	1	4
Manslaughter	53	23	58	134
Mayhem	1	.....	.....	1
Murder	66	33	69	168
Rape and attempts.....	58	25	55	138
Seduction	3	.....	.....	3
Sodomy .....	.....	2	15	17
Uttering indecent matter.....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	331	142	346	819

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Arson and attempts.....	20	.....	22	42
Burglary and attempts.....	292	288	311	891
Burglary and larceny.....	35	27	.....	62
Carrying burglars' tools.....	1	.....	.....	1
Destroying property.....	.....	2	.....	2
Embezzling letters.....	.....	.....	1	1
False pretenses.....	.....	4	.....	4

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY — (Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Felony	1	.....	.....	1
Forgery and attempts.....	37	23	45	105
Grand larceny and attempts.....	213	267	336	816
In possession and passing counterfeit money.....	1	.....	.....	1
Petit larceny, second offense.....	2	.....	.....	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	29	17	20	66
Unlawful injury to property.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	631	628	736	1,995

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Arson and attempts.....	.....	24	.....	24
Destroying property.....	4	.....	.....	4
Endangering life.....	.....	3	.....	3
Felony .....	.....	7	.....	7
Miscellaneous	12	.....	18	30
Perjury	9	15	5	29
Robbery and attempts.....	102	67	115	284
Totals.....	127	116	138	381

AGE WHEN CONVICTED.

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Sixteen years.....	2	6	.....	8
Seventeen years.....	6	9	5	20
Eighteen years.....	22	31	12	65
Nineteen years.....	30	47	38	115
Twenty years.....	36	41	44	121
Twenty-one years.....	36	49	48	133
Twenty-two years.....	63	63	73	199
Twenty-three years.....	66	74	65	205
Twenty-four years.....	67	67	71	205
Twenty-five years.....	49	46	72	167
Twenty-six years.....	49	31	76	156
Twenty-seven years.....	36	51	58	145

AGE WHEN CONVICTED—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Twenty-eight years.....	48	27	81	156
Twenty-nine years.....	40	39	54	133
Thirty years.....	43	21	46	110
Thirty-one years.....	21	26	36	83
Thirty-two years.....	49	24	51	124
Thirty-three years.....	29	31	32	92
Thirty-four years.....	24	16	34	74
Thirty-five years.....	36	12	37	85
Thirty-six years.....	28	16	32	76
Thirty-seven years.....	20	17	16	53
Thirty-eight years.....	38	15	23	76
Thirty-nine years.....	26	10	17	53
Forty years.....	29	16	25	70
Forty-one years.....	11	7	13	31
Forty-two years.....	21	10	15	46
Forty-three years.....	12	7	16	35
Forty-four years.....	23	5	12	40
Forty-five years.....	9	4	17	30
Forty-six years.....	8	2	11	21
Forty-seven years.....	9	3	6	18
Forty-eight years.....	10	2	7	19
Forty-nine years.....	11	4	9	24
Fifty years.....	13	4	8	25
Fifty-one years.....	9	5	6	20
Fifty-two years.....	6	7	6	19
Fifty-three years.....	10	11	5	26
Fifty-four years.....	8	2	4	14
Fifty-five years.....	2	6	10	18
Fifty-six years.....	4	5	6	15
Fifty-seven years.....	3	4	2	9
Fifty-eight years.....	3	1	4	8
Fifty-nine years.....	2	2	2	6
Sixty years.....	4	2	3	9
Sixty-one years.....	2	1	7	10
Sixty-two years.....	.....	2	1	3
Sixty-three years.....	.....	1	1	2
Sixty-four years.....	4	2	1	7
Sixty-five years.....	3	.....	.....	3
Sixty-six years.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sixty-seven years.....	3	1	.....	4

AGE WHEN CONVICTED—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Sixty-eight years.....	1	.....	1	2
Sixty-nine years.....	2	.....	.....	2
Seventy years.....	1	.....	.....	1
Seventy-one years.....	.....	1	.....	1
Seventy-three years.....	.....	.....	1	1
Seventy-five years.....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	1,089	886	1,220	3,195

TERMS OF SENTENCE.

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
One year.....	9	5	.....	14
One year and one month.....	1	.....	.....	1
One year and two months.....	3	.....	1	4
One year and three months.....	2	7	1	10
One year and four months.....	3	.....	3	6
One year and five months.....	2	4	.....	6
One year and six months.....	9	11	5	25
One year and seven months.....	1	.....	1	2
One year and eight months.....	3	.....	4	7
One year and nine months.....	3	5	5	13
One year and ten months.....	3	9	10	22
One year and eleven months.....	.....	2	3	5
Two years.....	63	37	50	150
Two years and one month.....	2	4	12	18
Two years and two months.....	2	1	10	13
Two years and three months.....	24	7	15	46
Two years and four months.....	8	.....	8	16
Two years and five months.....	2	.....	4	6
Two years and six months.....	37	39	149	225
Two years and seven months.....	.....	4	5	9
Two years and eight months.....	5	21	4	30
Two years and nine months.....	2	3	1	6
Two years and ten months.....	4	13	11	28
Two years and eleven months.....	2	8	2	12
Three years.....	55	41	61	157
Three years and one month.....	1	4	1	6
Three years and two months.....	2	3	6	11

TERMS OF SENTENCE—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Three years and three months.....	5	11	10	26
Three years and four months.....	7	14	6	27
Three years and five months.....	6	6	.....	12
Three years and six months.....	31	22	27	80
Three years and seven months.....	1	3	3	7
Three years and eight months.....	2	2	6	10
Three years and nine months.....	2	3	6	11
Three years and ten months.....	3	4	9	16
Three years and eleven months.....	2	3	.....	5
Four years.....	44	29	107	180
Four years and one month.....	2	.....	1	3
Four years and two months.....	6	13	2	21
Four years and three months.....	3	9	16	28
Four years and four months.....	7	4	1	12
Four years and five months.....	1	3	6	10
Four years and six months.....	39	17	35	91
Four years and seven months.....	5	10	4	19
Four years and eight months.....	10	6	19	35
Four years and nine months.....	1	5	5	11
Four years and ten months.....	10	11	19	40
Four years and eleven months.....	1	5	1	7
Five years.....	161	147	117	425
Five years and two months.....	2	.....	2	4
Five years and three months.....	1	2	.....	3
Five years and four months.....	.....	2	.....	2
Five years and five months.....	.....	1	2	3
Five years and six months.....	6	7	12	25
Five years and seven months.....	.....	3	.....	3
Five years and eight months.....	3	.....	3	6
Five years and nine months.....	2	2	2	6
Five years and ten months.....	2	.....	.....	2
Six years.....	15	14	24	53
Six years and two months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Six years and three months.....	.....	3	2	5
Six years and four months.....	1	.....	1	2
Six years and five months.....	2	.....	.....	2
Six years and six months.....	10	4	8	22
Six years and seven months.....	.....	3	.....	3
Six years and eight months.....	6	2	5	13
Six years and ten months.....	5	10	1	16

TERMS OF SENTENCE—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Seven years.....	27	7	27	61
Seven years and one month.....	1	.....	.....	1
Seven years and two months.....	1	2	.....	3
Seven years and three months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Seven years and four months.....	2	2	1	5
Seven years and five months.....	2	.....	.....	2
Seven years and six months.....	4	11	16	31
Seven years and seven months.....	1	2	.....	3
Seven years and eight months.....	2	2	1	5
Seven years and nine months.....	6	.....	.....	6
Seven years and ten months.....	1	6	1	8
Seven years and eleven months.....	1	.....	1	2
Eight years.....	26	21	19	66
Eight years and two months.....	2	.....	2	4
Eight years and three months.....	.....	.....	2	2
Eight years and four months.....	.....	.....	2	2
Eight years and five months.....	1	.....	1	2
Eight years and six months.....	6	7	8	21
Eight years and seven months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Eight years and eight months.....	3	2	1	6
Eight years and nine months.....	1	.....	1	2
Eight years and ten months.....	.....	.....	2	2
Nine years.....	18	4	27	49
Nine years and two months.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nine years and three months.....	1	.....	2	3
Nine years and four months.....	2	.....	2	4
Nine years and five months.....	3	.....	6	9
Nine years and six months.....	13	2	4	19
Nine years and seven months.....	2	1	.....	3
Nine years and eight months.....	4	1	2	7
Nine years and nine months.....	1	.....	2	3
Nine years and ten months.....	2	.....	1	3
Nine years and eleven months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ten years.....	66	69	52	187
Ten years and one month.....	2	.....	.....	2
Ten years and two months.....	.....	7	.....	7
Ten years and three months.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ten years and six months.....	5	5	3	13
Ten years and seven months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ten years and eight months.....	1	.....	.....	1

TERMS OF SENTENCE—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Ten years and nine months.....	3	4	.....	7
Ten years and eleven months.....	1	.....	2	3
Eleven years.....	8	1	9	18
Eleven years and one month.....	.....	.....	1	1
Eleven years and two months.....	.....	2	.....	2
Eleven years and six months.....	1	1	.....	2
Eleven years and ten months.....	.....	2	1	3
Twelve years.....	15	3	5	23
Twelve years and one month.....	.....	.....	1	1
Twelve years and three months.....	2	.....	1	3
Twelve years and four months.....	.....	3	.....	3
Twelve years and five months.....	.....	.....	2	2
Twelve years and six months.....	1	3	9	13
Twelve years and seven months.....	2	.....	2	4
Twelve years and eighth months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Twelve years and ten months.....	2	1	2	5
Twelve years and eleven months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Thirteen years.....	6	2	3	11
Thirteen years and five months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Thirteen years and six months.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fourteen years.....	8	2	9	19
Fourteen years and two months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fourteen years and three months.....	2	.....	.....	2
Fourteen years and four months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fourteen years and five months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fourteen years and six months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fourteen years and seven months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fourteen years and eight months.....	1	.....	1	2
Fourteen years and nine months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fourteen years and ten months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fifteen years.....	20	17	23	65
Fifteen years and one month.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fifteen years and three months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fifteen years and six months.....	2	.....	.....	2
Fifteen years and eight months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fifteen years and ten months.....	2	.....	.....	2
Fifteen years and eleven months.....	.....	2	1	3
Sixteen years.....	13	4	10	27
Sixteen years and six months.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sixteen years and eleven months.....	.....	.....	1	1

TERMS OF SENTENCE—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Seventeen years.....	2	2	2	6
Seventeen years and six months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Seventeen years and nine months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Eighteen years.....	2	.....	1	3
Eighteen years and three months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Eighteen years and six months.....	1	1	3	5
Eighteen years and seven months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Eighteen years and ten months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Nineteen years.....	6	2	2	10
Nineteen years and four months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Nineteen years and five months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Nineteen years and eight months.....	2	.....	.....	2
Nineteen years and ten months.....	.....	2	1	3
Twenty years.....	30	33	24	87
Twenty years and four months.....	.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-one years and two months.....	1	.....	.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	1	.....	.....	1
Twenty-four years and nine months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Twenty-five years.....	3	1	.....	4
Twenty-five years and four months.....	.....	.....	1	1
Twenty-seven years and four months....	1	.....	.....	1
Twenty-nine years.....	1	.....	.....	1
Thirty years.....	1	2	1	4
Forty years.....	2	.....	.....	2
Forty-one years.....	1	.....	.....	1
Forty-eight years.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sixty-five years.....	1	.....	.....	1
Seventy years.....	1	.....	.....	1
Life	66	31	61	158
Indeterminate	6	.....	.....	6
Executions .....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	1,039	886	1,220	3,195

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Accountants .....	.....	.....	2	2
Actors .....	.....	2	4	6
Advertiser	1	.....	.....	1

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Agents	9	.....	3	12
Architect .....	.....	.....	1	1
Artists	2	1	1	4
Awning manufacturer.....	.....	.....	1	1
Axle maker.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bakers	18	10	25	53
Banker and broker.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bank teller.....	.....	.....	1	1
Barbers	20	7	23	50
Bartenders	10	20	21	51
Basket makers.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bell boys.....	1	4	4	9
Beer bottlers.....	1	.....	1	2
Bill posters.....	.....	.....	1	1
Blacksmiths	16	7	12	35
Boat builders.....	.....	.....	1	1
Boatmen	6	11	3	20
Boiler-makers	2	2	2	6
Bookbinders .....	.....	3	2	5
Bookkeepers	10	8	33	51
Bookmakers .....	.....	.....	2	2
Bootblacks .....	.....	3	6	9
Boxmaker	1	.....	.....	1
Brakemen	5	7	4	16
Brass finisher.....	4	.....	6	10
Brass moulder.....	2	2	1	5
Brewer .....	.....	.....	1	1
Bricklayers	5	14	14	33
Brokers .....	.....	.....	5	5
Broommakers	1	.....	1	2
Brushmakers	4	1	2	7
Butchers	10	6	12	28
Butlers .....	.....	.....	3	3
Cabinet-makers	9	.....	4	13
Canvassers .....	.....	.....	2	2
Carbuilder	1	.....	.....	1
Car driver.....	.....	.....	1	1
Carpenters	36	10	30	76
Carpet printer.....	.....	.....	1	1
Carriage finisher.....	.....	.....	1	1

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Carriage painter.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cashier	1	.....	.....	1
Chair caner.....	1	.....	1	2
Cheesemaker	1	.....	.....	1
Chemist .....	.....	.....	1	1
Cigarmakers	8	5	7	20
Cigarpackers .....	.....	.....	2	2
Circus performers.....	2	.....	.....	2
Civil engineer.....	1	.....	.....	1
Clerks	12	13	37	62
Cloth cutters.....	.....	.....	4	4
Cloth examiner.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cloth presser.....	.....	.....	1	1
Coachmen	5	5	5	15
Coalheaver .....	.....	.....	1	1
Commercial traveler.....	.....	.....	1	1
Compositors	2	.....	5	7
Conductors .....	.....	3	2	5
Confectioners	3	.....	3	6
Contractor	1	.....	.....	1
Cooks	18	8	37	63
Coopers	7	1	1	9
Cornice-maker .....	.....	.....	1	1
Corset-makers	1	.....	.....	1
Cotton mill employe.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cutter .....	.....	.....	1	1
Deck hands.....	.....	.....	2	2
Decorator .....	.....	.....	1	1
Dentist .....	.....	.....	1	1
Dishwasher .....	.....	.....	1	1
Doctor	1	.....	.....	1
Domestics	49	.....	.....	49
Draughtsman .....	.....	.....	1	1
Draymen	2	.....	.....	2
Dressmakers	2	.....	.....	2
Drivers	12	21	73	106
Druggists .....	.....	2	5	7
Drummers .....	.....	.....	2	2
Dyer .....	.....	.....	1	1
Electricians	2	2	6	10

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Electrotyper .....	.....	.....	1	1
Elevator boys.....	.....	.....	2	2
Elocutionist	1	.....	.....	1
Enamellers .....	.....	.....	2	2
Engineers	9	3	6	18
Errand boy.....	.....	.....	1	1
Expressmen .....	.....	.....	2	2
Express messenger.....	1	.....	.....	1
Factory girl.....	1	.....	.....	1
Farmers	65	41	16	122
Feather-maker	1	.....	.....	1
Felter .....	.....	.....	1	1
File cutter.....	.....	.....	1	1
Finishers	2	.....	.....	2
Firemen	11	3	11	25
Fisherman .....	.....	.....	1	1
Florists	1	.....	3	4
Foremen	5	.....	1	6
Fortune teller.....	1	.....	.....	1
Framemakers	2	.....	.....	2
Fresco painters.....	.....	.....	3	3
Fruit packers.....	.....	.....	3	3
Furniture finisher.....	.....	.....	1	1
Furniture repairer.....	.....	.....	1	1
Furniture workers.....	2	.....	.....	2
Furriers .....	.....	.....	3	3
Gardeners	1	3	3	7
Gas fitters.....	1	.....	1	2
General agent.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gilder .....	.....	.....	1	1
Glass blowers.....	3	.....	1	4
Glass cutter.....	1	.....	.....	1
Glass packer.....	.....	.....	1	1
Glass worker.....	.....	.....	1	1
Glovemaker	1	.....	.....	1
Goldsmith .....	.....	1	.....	1
"Green goods".....	.....	.....	2	2
Grocers	1	4	2	7
Grooms .....	.....	3	.....	3
Guide	1	.....	.....	1

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Hackmen .....	.....	.....	2	
Hairdresser	1	.....	.....
Hardwood finishers .....	.....	.....	2	2
Harness-makers	2	1	.....	3
Hatters	1	.....	7	8
Horse dealers.....	1	.....	1	2
Horseshoers .....	.....	.....	4	4
Hostlers	9	5	17	31
Hotel keepers .....	.....	8	1	4
Hotel runner.....	1	.....	.....	1
Icemen .....	.....	.....	2	2
Insurance broker.....	.....	.....	1	1
Inventor	1	.....	.....	1
Ironworkers .....	.....	4	2	6
Janitors .....	.....	2	3	5
Japanner	1	.....	.....	1
Jewelers	2	.....	1	3
Jockey	1	.....	.....	1
Junk dealers.....	1	1	2	4
Knitter	1	.....	.....	1
Laborers	325	327	188	840
Lathers .....	.....	4	1	5
Laundresses	3	.....	.....	3
Laundrymen	3	.....	7	10
Lawyers .....	.....	.....	4	4
Lead-pencil maker .....	.....	.....	1	1
Letter carrier.....	.....	.....	1	1
Linemen .....	.....	3	.....	3
Liquor dealers.....	.....	.....	2	2
Lithographers	2	.....	2	4
Liveryman	1	.....	.....	1
Longshoremen .....	.....	.....	4	4
Lumberman	1	.....	.....	1
Machine operator.....	.....	.....	1	1
Machinists	20	8	12	40
Maltsters	2	.....	.....	2
Managers .....	.....	.....	3	3
Marble cutter.....	.....	.....	1	1
Marble polisher.....	.....	.....	1	1
Marketman .....	.....	.....	1	1

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Masons	9	8	3	20
Mechanic	1	.....	.....	1
Merchants	3	4	11	18
Metal spinner.....	.....	.....	1	1
Midwives	2	.....	.....	2
Miners	2	.....	.....	2
Minstrel .....	.....	.....	1	1
Morocco finisher.....	.....	.....	1	1
Motorman .....	.....	.....	1	1
Moulders	13	6	7	26
Musicians .....	.....	2	1	3
News agents.....	3	.....	.....	3
Nickel platers.....	2	.....	1	3
Nurses	1	.....	5	6
Operator	1	.....	.....	1
Optician	1	.....	.....	1
Oystermen	2	.....	5	7
Packer .....	.....	.....	1	1
Painters	32	9	27	68
Pantsmaker .....	.....	.....	1	1
Paper-box maker.....	.....	.....	1	1
Paper hangers.....	1	.....	2	3
Paper stainer .....	.....	.....	1	1
Patentee .....	.....	1	.....	1
Peddlers	8	7	21	36
Photographers .....	.....	.....	2	2
Physicians .....	.....	1	3	4
Piano-makers	3	.....	.....	3
Piano regulator .....	.....	.....	1	1
Piano tuner.....	1	.....	.....	1
Plasterers	2	2	4	8
Plumbers	7	5	20	32
Policemen .....	.....	2	5	7
Polisher .....	.....	.....	1	1
Porters	2	28	9	39
Preacher .....	.....	1	.....	1
Pressers .....	.....	.....	2	2
Press feeders.....	2	.....	2	4
Pressmen .....	.....	.....	3	3
Printers	16	4	15	35

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Publisher .....	.....	.....	1	1
Quarryman .....	.....	.....	1	1
Ragpicker .....	.....	.....	1	1
Railroad men.....	13	.....	.....	13
Real estate agents.....	1	1	1	3
Reporters	2	.....	.....	2
Roller .....	.....	.....	1	1
Roofers .....	.....	2	2	4
Sailmakers	2	2	.....	4
Sailors	18	6	8	32
Salesmen	5	13	16	34
Saloon-keepers	1	22	3	26
Sawyers .....	.....	.....	3	3
Sculptor .....	.....	.....	1	1
Sea captain .....	.....	.....	1	1
Seamen .....	.....	.....	3	3
Seamstresses	3	.....	.....	3
Secretary and treasurer.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sewing machine operators.....	2	.....	.....	2
Sexton .....	.....	.....	1	1
Ship rigger .....	.....	.....	1	1
Shirt cutters.....	.....	.....	3	3
Shoe burnishers.....	.....	.....	2	2
Shoe cutters.....	4	1	3	8
Shoe finisher.....	1	.....	.....	1
Shoe fitters.....	.....	.....	2	2
Shoe lasters.....	1	1	3	5
Shoemakers	26	14	22	62
Show business.....	.....	.....	1	1
Slaters .....	.....	1	1	2
Soldier .....	.....	.....	1	1
Speculators .....	.....	.....	4	4
"Sport," etc.....	.....	.....	1	1
Springmaker	1	.....	.....	1
Stablemen .....	.....	.....	5	5
Steam-fitters	6	3	5	14
Steel-workers	7	.....	.....	7
Stenographers	3	.....	.....	3
Stewards	1	15	1	17
Stoker .....	.....	.....	1	1

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Stone-cutters	2	3	23	28
Stone-masons .....	.....	.....	2	2
Stove-polishers .....	.....	2	.....	2
Students	2	.....	.....	2
Switchmen	2	.....	.....	2
Tailoresses	2	.....	.....	2
Tailors	13	11	38	62
Teachers	1	.....	1	2
Teamsters	15	31	4	50
Telegraph operators.....	1	1	2	4
Theatrical manager.....	.....	.....	1	1
Thieves .....	.....	.....	2	2
Tin-roofers .....	.....	.....	7	7
Tinsmiths	9	3	9	21
Tobacconist	1	.....	.....	1
Tool-sharpener .....	.....	.....	1	1
Tramps	3	.....	8	11
Truck-drivers .....	.....	.....	10	10
Truckmen .....	.....	21	3	24
Umbrella-mender .....	.....	.....	1	1
Upholsterers	3	1	3	7
Valet .....	.....	.....	1	1
Varnishers	2	.....	4	6
Venders	1	.....	1	2
Veterinary surgeon.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wagon-maker	1	.....	.....	1
Waiters	11	47	38	96
Watchmakers	1	1	.....	2
Watchmen .....	.....	.....	4	4
Weavers	6	3	1	10
Weighmaster	1	.....	.....	1
Wheelwright .....	.....	.....	1	1
Whitewashers .....	.....	.....	3	3
Wireworkers .....	.....	5	.....	5
Wood-carvers .....	.....	.....	3	3
Wood-polisher .....	.....	.....	1	1
Wood-turners	2	2	1	5
Totals.....	1,089	886	1,220	3,195

NUMBER OF TIMES SERVED SENTENCE IN PRISONS AND PENITENTIARIES
BEFORE.

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
First time.....	981	531	740	2,252
Second time.....	72	266	432	770
Third time.....	19	59	31	109
Fourth time.....	10	18	10	38
Fifth time.....	4	7	6	17
Sixth time.....	2	5	1	8
Seventh time.....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	1,089	886	1,220	3,195

AUBURN PRISON.

CONTRACT PRICE PER PIECE IN EACH PIECE-PRICE INDUSTRY.

Iron Castings—Mouldings.	Per Piece.
Sanitary tees.....	\$0.06
Cell buckets.....	.0475
Hubs .....	.025
Miscellaneous castings, per pound.....	.005
Boiler rings.....	.021
Boiler branches.....	.0405
Sinks .....	.09
Urinals .....	.03
Tanks .....	.0625
Levers and holders.....	.01
Vented branch.....	.06
Vented branch.....	.0325
Wash-tub legs.....	.025
Iron Enamelling.	Per Dozen.
Cuspidors	\$0 10
Hoppers	10
Traps	10
Cell buckets.....	10
Ham boilers.....	10
Machinery and Tools.	Per Piece.
Vises	\$0.37
Jack-screws .....	.145
Jack-screws .....	.20

Machinery and Tools.	Per Piece.
Jack-screws .....	.23
Jack-screws .....	.25
Jack-screws .....	.30
Jack-screws .....	.35
Bicycle pumps.....	.025

Marble Cutting and Polishing.	Per Cubic Ft.
Plain	\$0 40
Moulded	80
Turned	90

Furniture.	Per Piece.
Tuxedo desks.....	\$1 00
Chautauqua desks.....	50
New York desks.....	75
Settees	30
"A" rockers.....	18
"B" rockers.....	20
"C" rockers.....	19
"D" rockers.....	25
"F" rockers.....	15
Child's rockers.....	10
Cribs	15
Oak diners.....	18
Bookcases	50
Stools	12
Stools	07
Commodes	15
One-half spindle rockers.....	15
Full spindle rockers.....	15
Blacking cases.....	10

Brass Moulding and Finishing.	Per Hundred.
Plugs	\$1 75
Plugs	2 00
Combination bibs.....	1 00
Hose coupling.....	15
Valves	10
Solder nipples.....	05
Trap screws.....	10
Ball cocks.....	1 00
Hinges	15
Boiler couplings.....	60

Brass Moulding and Finishing.	Per Hundred.
Ferrules	10
Beer cocks.....	1 15
Basin cocks.....	1 00
Tank valves, each.....	05

Hollow Ware, Moulding and Grinding.	Per Piece.
Bake pans.....	\$0.035
Bake pans.....	.0375
Gem pans.....	.0225
Long pans.....	.021
Deep heaters.....	.021
Scotch bowls.....	.015
Scotch bowls.....	.016
Yankee bowls.....	.015
Yankee bowls.....	.016
Waffles .....	.03
Tea kettles.....	.035
Tea kettles.....	.0375
Tea kettles.....	.032
Tea kettle covers.....	.005
Pots .....	.035
Pots .....	.0375
Pots .....	.041
Pots .....	.045
Maslins .....	.015
Maslins .....	.016
Maslins .....	.0195
Maslins .....	.0225
Maslins .....	.0275
Maslins .....	.023
Ham boilers.....	.0675
Kettles .....	.023
Kettles .....	.025
Kettles .....	.0275
Spiders .....	.013
Spiders .....	.014
Spiders .....	.015
Spiders .....	.0175
Griddles .....	.014
Griddles .....	.016
Griddles .....	.02

Hollow-ware Enamelling.	Per dozen.
Pots	\$0.045
Kettles .....	.045
Tea kettles.....	.0675
Tea kettle covers.....	.04
Spiders .....	.05
Maslins .....	.04
Maslins .....	.065
Scotch bowls.....	.04
Yankee bowls.....	.04
Griddles .....	.04

Iron Castings—Moulding.	Per Piece.
Hammers, large.....	\$0.015
Hammers, small.....	.0075
Boiler stands.....	.081
Cuspidors .....	.0525
Hoppers .....	.065
Hopper rings.....	.015
Hoppers, L. O. L. B.....	.08
Sundry traps.....	.07
Combination traps.....	.11
Bends .....	.03
Bends .....	.05
"Y's" .....	.0325
"Y's" .....	.05
"Y's" .....	.06
"Y's" .....	.08
Tee's .....	.0325
Tee's .....	.06

Caning.	Per Piece.
Chair seats.....	\$0 08
Chair seats.....	10
Settees	20
Settee backs.....	20
Chair backs.....	10

Buttons.	Per Gross.
Pearl, from.....	6c. to 14c.

WOMENS' PRISON.

Ladies' Garments.	Per Dozen.
Wrappers	\$0 50
Drawers	50
Skirts	50
Gowns	60
Corset covers.....	35
Waists	30

SING SING PRISON.

CONTRACT PRICE PER PIECE IN EACH PIECE-PRICE INDUSTRY.

Shoe Industry.	Per Pair.
Shoes, finished plain.....	\$0.065
Shoes, finished tipped.....	.07

Rag Industry.	Per Cwt.
Clips, assorted.....	\$0 50
Clips, fancy assorted.....	65
Cloth, skirted.....	65
Skirted cloth, seamed.....	75
Rough cloth, seamed.....	1 25
Bale pressed, each.....	40

Foundry Industry.	
Milling and cleaning, per ton.....	\$2.00
Enamelling bath-tubs, each.....	1.00
Iron castings, per pound.....	.005
Brass castings, per pound.....	.05
Enamelling tanks, traps, etc., each.....	.05
Painting tanks, traps ,etc., each.....	.07
Painting bath-tubs.....	.08
Copper lining, per square foot.....	.0075

Carpet Rag Industry.	
Making, scouring and dyeing, per pound.....	.0125

Leather Slab Industry.	
Block, each.....	.02
Heel, each.....	.0025

SUMMARY.

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Inventoried value of manufacturing plant	\$69,724 89	\$83,731 06	\$18,735 58	\$172,191 53
Inventoried value of material.....	21,801 27	56,123 61	39,454 10	117,378 98
Inventoried value of manufactured goods.....	29,394 25	71,812 91	125,296 71	226,503 87

SUMMARY—(Continued).

	Auburn.	Clinton.	Sing Sing.	Total.
Inventoried value of accounts.....	\$62,724 29	\$44,266 37	\$140,121 29	\$247,111 95
Expenditure for care and maintenance				
during year ending September 30, 1896.	154,763 06	151,998 79	168,153 67	474,915 52
Earnings of industries during year end-				
ing September 30, 1896.....	48,723 24	32,124 45	50,177 98	131,025 67
Other earnings during year ending Sep-				
tember 30, 1896.....	81 52	2,888 48	3,951 27	6,921 27
Special appropriations made by last Leg-				
islature for this institution.....	32,000 00	.....	75,000 00	107,000 00
Commissions or compensation to agents				
or salesmen.....	2,372 02	5,087 17	25,344 81	32,804 00

ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

AGE WHEN CONVICTED.

Sixteen years.....	65
Seventeen years.....	157
Eighteen years.....	209
Nineteen years.....	235
Twenty years.....	171
Twenty-one years.....	143
Twenty-two years.....	122
Twenty-three years.....	87
Twenty-four years.....	64
Twenty-five years.....	32
Twenty-six years.....	29
Twenty-seven years.....	24
Twenty-eight years.....	18
Twenty-nine years.....	17
Total.....	1,373

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

Artists	2
Bartenders	24
Chair caners and stocking knitters.....	24
Clerks and salesmen.....	123
Dentists	3
Drivers, truckmen, and stablemen.....	115

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

Errand boys and hall boys.....	104
Farm hands.....	112
Laborers	116
Mechanics and artisans.....	332
Odd jobs.....	244
Peddlers	32
Sailors	24
Scullions	26
Tramps	20
Waiters	72
Total.....	1,373

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON.

Abduction	5
Assault, first degree.....	6
Assault, second degree.....	61
Kidnapping	1
Maiming	1
Manslaughter	1
Rape	29
Attempted suicide.....	1
Total.....	105

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson	5
Burglary	555
Extortion	1
Forgery	87
Grand larceny.....	506
Malicious mischief.....	4
Petty larceny.....	2
Receiving stolen property.....	21
Total.....	1,181

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.

Robbery	51
---------------	----

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attempt to escape from prison.....	3
Bigamy	5
Counterfeiting	7
Crime against nature.....	1
Embezzling letters.....	1
Impersonating United States officer.....	1
Perjury	2
Pernicious influence at State Indian School.....	8
Sexual intercourse with female under age.....	1
Sodomy	5
Violation election law.....	2
Total.....	36

NUMBER OF TIMES SERVED SENTENCES IN PRISONS AND PENITENTIARIES.

First	1,237
Once	104
Twice	22
Three times.....	9
Over three times.....	1
Total.....	1,373

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER,
1896, AND THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1895:

1896	1,373
1895	1,257

These statistics show an increase in the number of convicts in custody over last year of 116.

Total number of convicts received during year ending October 1, 1896.....	580
Total number of convicts discharged during year ending October 1, 1896...	412
Total number of convicts transferred to asylum or other prison or reformatory during year ending October 1, 1896.....	33
Total number of convicts who died during year ending October 1, 1896.....	13
Greatest number of convicts in custody at any one time during year ending October 1, 1896.....	1,438
Least number of convicts in custody at any one time during year ending October 1, 1896.....	1,249

Average number of convicts in custody during year ending October 1, 1896.	1,354
Average number under twenty years of age during year ending October 1, 1896.....	600
Average number of convicts in custody between twenty and twenty-five years of age during year ending October 1, 1896.....	638
Average number of convicts in custody between twenty-five and thirty years of age during year ending October 1, 1896.....	108
Average number of convicts in custody over thirty years of age during year ending October 1, 1896.....	11
Number of cells, single.....	1,040
Number of cells, double.....	224
Total number of prisoners employed during year ending October 1, 1896, on public account system.....	145
Total number of prisoners employed during year ending October 1, 1896, on piece-price system.....	241
Total earnings on industries for year ending October 1, 1896.....	\$33,562 70

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY OF EACH PERSON IN EACH INDUSTRY.

Cane seat.....	\$0 366
Clothing	336
Hardware	257
Iron molding.....	257
Umbrella	285
Wood-working	412
Daily average of prisoners idle, other than from sickness, during year ending October 1, 1896.....	11

DAILY AVERAGE OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896, ON PUBLIC ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

Hardware	86
Iron moulding.....	60

ON PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.

Cane seat.....	9
Clothing	38
Umbrella	72
Woodworking	132

NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING SHOES, CLOTHING,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR USE OF THE INSTITUTION.

Bookbinding	11
Brushes and brooms.....	1
Clothing	63
Printing	15
Shoes	21
<hr/>	

PENITENTIARIES.

Total amount expended for care and maintenance in five penitentiaries during year ending September 30, 1896.....	\$462,389 43
Earnings from industries.....	\$104,295 73
Earnings from other sources.....	280,307 22
	<u>384,602 95</u>
Loss of.....	\$77,786 48
During the year ending September 30, 1895, there was shown a profit from five penitentiaries of.....	49,714 34
Making a total loss from October 1, 1895, to October 1, 1896, of.....	<u>\$127,500 82</u>
The Erie County Penitentiary reports their earnings from industries during the year ending September 30, 1896, as.....	\$6,356 94
Commissions to salesmen.....	2,454 36
Net earnings.....	\$3,902 58
Inventoried value of Erie County Penitentiary's manufacturing plant.....	20,832 56
Inventoried value of material in Erie and Albany County Penitentiaries...	54,501 48
Inventoried value of manufactured goods in Erie and Albany County Penitentiaries.....	75,645 06
Inventoried value of outstanding accounts due to Erie, Albany, and Monroe County Penitentiaries.....	<u>113,290 25</u>

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

INDUSTRIES IN THE ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Shirt manufacturing, laundry (shirts), brush manufacturing, cane seating.	
Number of prisoners employed on public account system September 30, 1896.	None.
Number of prisoners employed on piece-price system September 30, 1896...	<u>675</u>

EARNINGS ON EACH INDUSTRY FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Shirt manufacturing.....	\$17,429 15
Brush manufacturing.....	10,031 05
Laundry (shirts).....	15,053 28
Cane seating.....	2,423 21
Total earnings.....	<u>\$44,936 69</u>

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY OF EACH PRISONER IN EACH INDUSTRY.

Shirt manufacturing.....	\$0 25
Brush manufacturing.....	18
Laundry (shirts).....	39
Cane seating.....	12

Entire force in laundry (125) was idle twenty days while machinery was being repaired.
Force in cane-seating shops (137) was idle sixty days owing to lack of work.
Daily average number of prisoners employed during year ending September 30, 1896, 637.
Number of prisoners employed in manufacturing shoes, clothing, and all other articles for use of institution, 33.
Manufactured articles used, but not made in the institution—brooms, shoes, stockings, clothing for discharged male prisoners.

CONTRACT PRICE PER PIECE IN EACH PIECE-PRICE INDUSTRY.

Shirts	30c. per dozen.
Brushes.....	7c. per 1,000 holes, and 77c. per gross.
Laundry.....	35c. per dozen.
Cane seating.....	2c. to 8c. per seat.

All machinery used in the industries is the property of the contractors.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

INDUSTRIES IN THE ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Overalls and candy pails.
Number of prisoners employed on county account system September 30, 1896, 140.
Number of prisoners employed on public account system September 30, 1896, none.
Number of prisoners employed on piece-price system September 30, 1896, none.

EARNINGS ON EACH INDUSTRY FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Overalls	\$1,153 75
Candy pails.....	5,203 19
	<hr/>
	\$6,356 94

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY OF EACH PRISONER IN EACH INDUSTRY.

Overalls	\$0 054
Candy pails.....	247

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IDLE OTHER THAN FROM SICKNESS
DURING YEAR IN EACH INDUSTRY.

Overalls	560
Candy pails.....	.....

Daily average number of prisoners employed during year ending September 30, 1896, 140.
Number of prisoners employed in manufacturing shoes, clothing and all other articles for use of institution, 15; and miscellaneous help, 70.
Manufactured articles used but not made in the institution: Brushes, shoes, socks, underwear and brooms.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

INDUSTRIES IN THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Pantaloons, caning chairs, ladies' waists (to June 1st), Tampico fibre, chairs, mail bags, breaking stone by hand.
Number of prisoners employed on public account system, September 30, 1896, 35.
Number of prisoners employed on piece-price system September 30, 1896, 502.

EARNINGS ON EACH INDUSTRY FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Pantaloons	\$7,872 54
Ladies' waists	8,087 54
Chairs	5,338 76
Caning chairs	3,600 88
Tampico fibre.....	9,168 71
Mail bags	7,166 23
Breaking stone	1,239 02
	<u>\$42,473 68</u>

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY OF EACH PRISONER IN EACH INDUSTRY.

Pantaloons	\$0 14 1-3
Ladies' waists	18 1-2
Chairs	20 7-10
Caning chairs	9 1-2
Tampico fiber	47
Mail bags	45
Breaking stone	13 2-3

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IDLE OTHER THAN FROM SICKNESS
DURING YEAR IN EACH INDUSTRY.

Pantaloons	2
Ladies' waists.....	1

Daily average number of prisoners employed on public account system during year ending September 30, 1896, 30.

Daily average number of prisoners employed on piece-price system for year ending September 30, 1896, 711.

Number of prisoners employed in manufacturing shoes, clothing and all other articles for use of institution, 85.

Manufactured articles used but not made in the institution: Shoes, hose, hats, shirts, blankets, brushes, brooms and cloth.

CONTRACT PRICE PER PIECE IN EACH PIECE-PRICE INDUSTRY.

Pantaloons	\$0.06
Ladies' waists.....	.0416
Manufacturing chairs.....	.0566
Caning chairs.....	.035
Tampico fiber, per pound.....	.01
Mail bags.....	.0375
Breaking stone, per yard.....	1.00

MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

INDUSTRIES IN THE MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Knitting and caning.

Number of prisoners employed on public account system September 30, 1896, None.

Number of prisoners employed on piece-price system September 30, 1896, 213.

EARNINGS ON EACH INDUSTRY FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Caning chairs.....	\$717 40
Knitting .....	.....

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY OF EACH PRISONER IN EACH INDUSTRY.

Caning chairs	\$0 2352
Knitting .....	.....

Daily average number of prisoners idle other than from sickness during year, none.
Daily average number of prisoners employed during year ending September 30, 1896, 213.
Number of prisoners employed in manufacturing shoes, clothing, and all other articles for use of the institution, 5.
Manufactured articles used but not made in the institution—brooms, brushes, cloth and shoes.

CONTRACT PRICE PER PIECE IN EACH PIECE-PRICE INDUSTRY.	
Hosiery.....	14c. per dozen.
Caning chairs.....	15c. per piece.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

INDUSTRIES IN ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Brooms, sizing corn, bolts.
Number of prisoners employed on public account system September 30, 1896, None.
Number of prisoners employed on piece-price system September 30, 1896, 159.

EARNINGS ON EACH INDUSTRY FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.	
Brooms .....	.....
Sizing corn	\$4,074 97
Bolts	2,535 40
Total earnings.....	\$6,610 37

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY OF EACH PRISONER IN EACH INDUSTRY.	
Brooms .....	.....
Sizing corn.....	\$0 20
Bolts	16

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IDLE OTHER THAN FROM SICKNESS DURING YEAR IN EACH INDUSTRY.	
Brooms .....	.....
Sizing corn.....	2
Bolts	3

Daily average number of prisoners employed during year ending September 30, 1896, 125.
Number of prisoners employed in manufacturing shoes, clothing, and all other articles for use of institution, 10.

CONTRACT PRICE PER PIECE IN EACH PIECE-PRICE INDUSTRY.

Sizing corn.....	16c. doz.
Bolts	40c. per m.

NEW YORK COUNTY OMITTED.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany county.....	902	66	968
Erie county.....	577	67	644
Kings county.....	826	71	897
Monroe county.....	296	19	315
New York county.....	959	57	1,016
Onondaga county.....	246	13	259
Totals.....	3,806	293	4,099

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1,
1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany county.....	1,500	107	1,607
Erie county.....	10,668	1,020	11,688
Kings county.....	1,434	161	1,595
Monroe county.....	1,079	94	1,173
New York county.....	1,630	96	1,726
Onondaga county.....	1,205	51	1,256
Totals.....	17,516	1,529	19,045

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER
1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany county.....	1,507	111	1,618
Erie county.....	10,793	1,004	11,797
Kings county.....	1,534	146	1,680
Monroe county.....	1,124	122	1,246
New York county.....	1,694	97	1,791
Onondaga county.....	1,277	58	1,335
Totals.....	17,929	1,538	19,467

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO ASYLUM, PRISON, OR RE-
FORMATORY DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany county.....	1	1	2
Erie county.....	12	.....	12
Kings county.....	29	4	33
Monroe county.....	1	.....	1
New York county.....	5	2	7
Onondaga county.....	3	.....	3
Totals.....	51	7	58

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS WHO DIED DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1,
1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany county.....	25	.....	25
Erie county.....	9	3	12
Kings county.....	24	.....	24
Monroe county.....	2	.....	2
New York county.....	8	.....	8
Onondaga county.....	3	1	4
Totals.....	71	4	75

GREATEST NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY AT ANY ONE TIME DURING
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany county.....	1,047	57	1,104
Erie county.....	1,065	86	1,151
Kings county.....	1,075	59	1,134
Monroe county.....	417	28	445
New York county.....	1,078	61	1,139
Onondaga county.....	427	6	433
Totals.....	5,109	297	5,406

LEAST NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY AT ANY ONE TIME DURING YEAR
ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany county.....	824	56	880
Erie county.....	577	67	644
Kings county.....	815	71	886

LEAST NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY, ETC.—(Continued).

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Monroe county.....	267	22	289
New York county.....	949	50	999
Onondaga county.....	193	11	204
Totals.....	3,625	277	3,902

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany county.....	927	51	978
Erie county.....	795	66	861
Kings county.....	979	54	1,033
Monroe county.....	340	30	370
New York county.....	1,003	56	1,059
Onondaga county.....	306	14	320
Totals.....	4,350	271	4,621

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Actors	1	27	7	....	2	....	37
Agents .....	....	55	10	....	21	3	89
Architects .....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Artists	1	8	....	....	1	1	11
Attorney .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Awning-makers .....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Axmakers .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Axle-maker .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Baggageman .....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Bakers	12	70	20	9	25	6	142
Banker	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Barbers	20	80	15	9	25	19	168
Bartenders	3	61	12	8	24	3	111
Basket-makers .....	....	4	....	....	....	1	5
Bedstead-makers .....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Beggar .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Bell boys .....	....	4	....	....	3	2	9
Beltmakers .....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3
Bicycle-makers .....	....	37	....	....	....	....	37

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).				New	Onon-	
	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	York.	daga.	Total.
Bill posters	1	6	....	....	....	1	8
Blacksmiths	24	97	10	17	17	7	172
Boatmen	26	191	....	6	5	12	240
Boiler-makers	10	83	....	3	2	10	108
Boltmakers .....	....	12	....	....	....	....	12
Bookbinders .....	....	14	....	....	5	1	20
Bookkeepers	4	26	13	....	23	3	69
Bookseller	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bootblacks	2	9	....	....	2	1	14
Bottlers .....	....	3	....	....	1	....	4
Boxmakers	1	7	....	7	6	....	21
Brakemen	24	....	....	....	4	....	28
Brass finishers.....	2	14	....	2	3	....	21
Brass polisher.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Brazier .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Brewers .....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5
Bricklayers	11	72	11	9	12	7	122
Brickmakers	2	1	....	1	....	....	4
Bridge-workers	2	19	....	5	....	....	26
Brokers .....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2
Broommakers	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
Broom-sewers .....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Brushmakers .....	....	2	....	2	6	1	11
Building mover.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Butchers	16	94	17	8	38	11	184
Button-makers .....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Cabin boy.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Cabinet-makers .....	....	21	....	....	2	3	26
Cable-maker .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Call boys.....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Candy-makers	1	17	....	1	1	3	23
Canvassers .....	....	5	....	....	2	2	9
Car-builders	1	7	....	....	....	....	8
Carpenters	27	248	23	3	29	17	347
Carpet-cleaners .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Carpet-layers .....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Carpet-maker .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Carriage-makers .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Cartman .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Carvers .....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onondaga.	Total.
Casket trimmer.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Cattleman .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Caulkers .....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2
Chair-caners	3	2	....	....	....	....	5
Chairmakers	2	4	7	....	....	....	13
Chambermaids .....	....	74	....	....	....	....	74
Cheesemaker .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Chemist	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Chief of police.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Chiropodist .....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Cigar-dealer .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Cigarmakers	22	47	10	19	8	12	118
Cigar packer.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Civil engineer .....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Clerks	13	113	40	3	55	9	233
Coachmen	6	31	....	....	8	2	47
Collectors .....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3
Compositors .....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3
Conductors .....	....	1	....	....	6	....	7
Confectioners	1	3	....	....	....	....	4
Contractors .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Cooks	25	191	48	8	35	18	325
Coopers	3	41	....	3	3	6	56
Coppersmiths .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Coremakers .....	....	22	....	4	....	....	26
Corn doctor.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Cornice-maker .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Corset-maker .....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Cowboy	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Crockery-maker .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Curriers .....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
Cutters	3	8	....	....	4	....	15
Decorators .....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Derrick men.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Designer .....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Detective .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Diamond polisher.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Dishwashers .....	....	57	....	....	....	....	57
Distillers .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Diver .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Domestics .....	....	....	58	32	45	45	180
Draughtsman .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Dressmakers .....	....	....	8	....	6	....	14
Drillers .....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3
Drivers .....	....	....	103	....	140	....	243
Druggists .....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6
Dyers .....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3
Electricians	3	24	7	2	9	3	48
Elevator boys.....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Enameller .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Engineers	6	96	....	6	9	4	121
Engraver .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Errand boy.....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Farmers	126	175	91	28	5	5	430
Farriers .....	....	21	....	....	....	....	21
Ferryman	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
File cutter.....	2	5	....	....	....	1	8
Finishers .....	....	13	....	....	....	5	18
Firemen	25	472	20	13	30	14	574
Fishermen .....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6
Florists .....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7
Foremen .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Framemakers .....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
Furriers .....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
Gardener	4	16	15	....	5	5	45
Gas fitters.....	....	8	....	....	3	....	11
Gatekeeper .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Glassblowers .....	....	4	....	1	....	....	5
Glassworkers .....	....	21	....	1	....	....	22
Glazier .....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Glove-fitters	2	1	....	....	....	....	3
Grocers .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Gunmakers .....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Hackmen .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Harness-maker	4	25	....	2	....	5	36
Hatters	4	25	8	....	4	1	42
Hod-carrier	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Horseshoers	2	....	7	....	3	....	12
Hostlers	47	175	20	20	25	....	287
Hotel men.....	....	11	....	....	....	1	12

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Housesmiths .....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
Houseworkers	99	....	61	64	25	....	249
Hucksters .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Icemen .....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Insurance agents.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3
Iron-workers	4	72	....	12	15	....	103
Japaner .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Jewelers	1	5	....	....	4	1	11
Jockey	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Journalists .....	....	1	....	....	3	....	4
Junk-dealer .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Kitchen maids.....	....	99	....	....	....	....	99
Knife-grinder	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Laborers	534	3,705	563	626	467	706	6,601
Lasters	2	6	....	1	....	....	9
Lathers	5	19	....	1	....	....	25
Laundry maids.....	....	142	6	....	7	....	155
Laundrymen	3	5	....	....	....	2	10
Lawyers	3	....	....	....	2	....	5
Leather dressers.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Letter carriers.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Linemen .....	....	14	....	1	2	2	19
Lithographers	3	8	....	1	....	....	12
Liverymen	2	3	....	....	....	....	5
Locksmiths .....	....	7	....	....	3	1	11
Longshoremen	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Lumber inspectors.....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Lumbermen .....	....	3	....	....	....	1	4
Machinists	17	231	....	26	10	19	303
Maltsters .....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8
Manager .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Marble polishers.....	3	7	....	....	1	....	11
Masons	30	59	11	16	....	11	127
Mattress-makers .....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8
Merchants.....	....	1	4	1	....	2	8
Messenger .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Milkmen .....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Millers .....	....	3	....	....	....	1	4
Mill hands	66	12	....	....	....	1	79
Miners	1	24	4	....	1	4	34

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Miscellaneous .....	....	....	103	....	....	....	103
Motormen .....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Moulders	22	206	....	12	16	25	281
Musicians	3	25	....	....	2	1	31
Nailmaker .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Newsboys .....	....	14	....	....	3	....	17
Nickelplaters .....	....	12	....	....	....	....	12
Nurses	1	7	....	....	6	....	14
Nurseryman .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Oilers .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Operators .....	....	14	4	....	....	....	18
Opticians .....	....	2	....	....	....	2	4
Organ-builders .....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7
Oystermen .....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8
Packer .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Paddler .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Painters	38	336	38	....	68	35	515
Paintmaker .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Paperhanger	2	27	....	....	....	1	30
Papermaker	8	17	....	1	....	4	30
Pattern-makers .....	....	3	....	1	....	....	4
Pavers .....	....	3	....	....	....	1	4
Peddlers	20	121	21	5	45	2	214
Performers .....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Photographers .....	....	9	....	1	2	....	12
Physician .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Pianists .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Piano-makers .....	....	5	....	....	....	1	6
Piano-tuners .....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Pilot .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Pipe-welders .....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Plasterers	8	29	....	....	10	....	47
Platers .....	....	10	....	....	....	2	12
Plumbers	6	102	15	3	16	7	149
Polishers	5	83	....	7	....	14	109
Porters	1	21	....	4	18	....	44
Potters .....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Preacher .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Pressmen .....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7
Printers	15	115	23	10	16	22	201

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Prostitutes .....	....	505	....	....	....	....	505
Puddlers .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Pugilist	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Purser .....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Quarrymen	2	3	....	....	....	....	5
Rafter .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Railroad men .....	....	292	12	20	....	....	324
Real estate agents.....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Riveter .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Roofers	3	15	....	....	9	1	28
Ropemakers	2	3	5	....	....	....	10
Rubber-makers .....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Sailmakers .....	....	2	....	....	3	....	5
Salesmen	3	43	12	7	32	4	101
Saloon-keepers .....	....	12	....	....	....	2	14
Sashmakers .....	....	3	....	4	....	....	7
Sawyer .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Scalemaker .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
School teachers.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4
Scoopers .....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6
Screwmakers .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Seamen	19	963	11	6	18	6	1,023
Seamstresses	7	95	....	....	8	....	110
Shingler .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Ship carpenter.....	....	14	....	....	....	....	14
Shipping clerk.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Shoe-lastors	4	....	....	....	....	....	4
Shoemakers	26	137	15	26	13	38	255
Shovelers .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Show men .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Sign painters.....	....	11	....	....	....	....	11
Silversmiths .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Slaters .....	....	11	....	....	....	....	11
Soap makers.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Soldier .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Spinners .....	....	14	....	6	....	7	27
Springmakers .....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Stair-builder .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Steamfitters .....	....	32	5	8	2	3	50
Steel-workers .....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Stenographers	1	1	....	....	....	....	2

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—(Continued).

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Stewards .....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8
Stocking-maker .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Stockman .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Stone-cutters	3	65	6	20	13	9	116
Store-keeper .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Stove-mounters .....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7
Students .....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3
Switchmen	5	....	....	....	....	2	7
Tackmaker .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Tailors	2	74	21	6	37	9	149
Tallymen .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Tanners .....	....	23	....	....	....	....	23
Teachers .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Teamsters	39	259	8	18	....	....	324
Telegraphers	4	....	....	2	3	2	11
Tile-setter .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Tinsmiths	8	65	8	4	13	9	107
Tobacconist .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Toolmakers .....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Toy manufacturer .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Trimmers .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Typemaker .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Typewriter	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Umbrella menders .....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6
Upholsterers .....	....	14	....	3	3	3	23
Varnishers .....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5
Veterinary .....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Wagon-makers	2	13	....	1	....	1	17
Waiters	50	130	48	7	119	6	360
Watchmen .....	....	2	....	....	4	....	6
Watch-repairer	1	2	....	1	....	....	4
Weaver	9	18	....	....	....	13	40
Weighmasters .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Wheelwright .....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Window-dressers .....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Wire-workers	5	5	....	....	....	....	10
Wood-carvers .....	....	2	....	....	3	....	5
Wood-turners .....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5
Wood-workers	1	24	7	4	....	....	37
Totals.....	<u>1,607</u>	<u>11,688</u>	<u>1,595</u>	<u>1,173</u>	<u>1,726</u>	<u>1,256</u>	<u>19,045</u>

CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTED.

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onondaga.	Total.
Abduction .....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Adultery	10	....	....	....	....	....	10
Aiding person to escape.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Arson	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arson, second degree.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Arson, third degree.....	....	2	....	1	....	....	3
Assault, first degree.....	....	2	1	....	....	5	8
Assault, second degree.....	14	7	15	1	33	....	70
Assault, third degree.....	138	133	177	98	250	31	827
Assault—officer	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Assault—officer and illicit distilling....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3
Assault with intent to kill.....	5	3	....	....	....	....	8
Assuming to be pension agent.....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Attempt at blackmail.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Attempt at larceny.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2
Attempt rape, first degree.....	6	....	....	....	....	1	7
Attempt rape, second degree.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Attempt robbery, first degree.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Attempt to assault, second degree.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Attempt to assault, third degree.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Bastardy .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Bathing nude.....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8
Begging in street.....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Bigamy	2	1	....	1	5	1	10
Blackmail	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Breach of peace.....	....	....	....	....	....	41	41
Breaking in post-office.....	2	1	22	2	....	....	27
Breaking jail.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Bribery .....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Building bonfire.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Burglary	20	1	4	....	....	....	25
Burglary, first degree.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Burglary, second degree.....	....	....	5	....	3	....	8
Burglary, third degree.....	....	17	88	19	73	8	205
Carrying burglars' tools.....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9
Carrying pistol without license.....	....	8	....	....	6	....	14
Common gambler.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Contributing to support of house of prostitution.....	....	15	....	....	....	....	15
Corner lounging.....	....	44	....	....	....	....	44

CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTED—(Continued).

[illegible]

CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTED—(Continued).

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Keeping gambling-room.....	4	....	4
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	8	....	10	18	3	39
Larceny	39	....	....	....	....	....	39
Leaving horse unhitched.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Mailing obscene matter.....	1	....	....	1
Making counterfeit coin.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Making false affidavit.....	1	....	....	1
Malicious mischief.....	32	25	8	27	....	92
Malicious prosecution.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Manslaughter	6	....	....	....	....	....	6
Manslaughter, first degree.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Manslaughter, second degree.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Misdemeanors	2	....	16	....	4	22
Murder	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Non-support	11	11
Passing counterfeit money.....	8	....	4	....	....	12
Passing counterfeit obligations of United States.....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Peddling before 1 P. M.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Peddling without license.....	9	....	....	....	....	9
Perjury	3	12	1	1	1	18
Personating an officer.....	1	2	....	1	....	4
Petit larceny.....	284	486	257	182	1,018	124	2,351
Petit larceny, second offense.....	19	....	....	14	....	1	34
Petit larceny and disorderly person....	2	2
Playing dice on Sunday.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Palying ball on Sunday.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Possessing burglars' tools.....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Prostitution	2	2
Public intoxication.....	27	....	196	223
Rape, first degree.....	1	....	....	1	....	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	8	....	8
Removing cigars from factory un- stamped.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Residing in house of prostitution.....	60	....	....	....	....	60
Resisting an officer.....	6	....	5	....	2	13
Riding on freight trains.....	4	....	5	9
Riot	5	....	2	....	1	8
Robbery	6	....	10	....	3	....	19
Robbery, second degree, and larceny...	1	....	....	2	....	3

CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTED—(Continued).

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Selling adulterated milk.....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Selling damaged produce.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Selling liquor without license.....	1	....	....	1
Smuggling liquor to convicts.....	1	1
Sodomy	1	....	1
Soliciting alms	10	....	....	....	2	12
Soliciting for prostitution.....	19	....	....	....	....	19
Stealing	2	4	....	....	1	7
Street strolling	1	1
Suicide	1	....	1
Tar and feathering cow.....	2	2
Throwing stones at railroad trains....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tramps	1,757	....	312	....	517	2,586
Unlawfully breaking into bonded car..	1	....	....	....	....	1
Unlawfully entering building.....	3	1	1	....	....	....	5
Unlawfully receiving pension.....	1	....	2	....	....	3
Using false labels.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Vagrancy	900	....	38	....	25	963
Vice and immorality.....	7	....	....	7
Violating city ordinance.....	3	....	156	....	....	159
Violating education laws.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Violating election laws.....	9	....	9
Violating excise law.....	11	....	....	1	1	13
Violating game and fish laws.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Violating hotel act.....	1	....	1
Violating Penal Code.....	30	....	11	....	41
Violating postal law.....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Violating Revised Statutes.....	32	....	....	....	32
Not listed (miscellaneous).....	993	....	773	....	....	....	1,766
Totals.....	1,607	11,688	1,595	1,173	1,726	1,256	19,045

TERM OF SENTENCE.

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Under six months.....	964	11,381	891	923	545	1,046	15,750
Six months and under one year.....	400	242	297	175	702	168	1,984
One year and under two years.....	115	23	240	54	424	31	887

TERM OF SENTENCE—(Continued).

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Two years and under three years.....	42	17	76	10	44	5	194
Three years and under four years.....	33	14	32	5	7	6	97
Four years and under five years.....	9	5	25	4	2	....	45
Five years and under six years.....	17	3	18	....	2	....	40
Six years and under seven years.....	8	3	3	2	....	....	16
Seven years and under eight years.....	5	....	4	....	....	....	9
Eight years and under nine years.....	2	....	3	....	....	....	5
Nine years and under ten years.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Ten years	9	....	4	....	....	....	13
Twelve years	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Twenty-one years .....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Life	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Totals.....	1,607	11,688	1,595	1,173	1,726	1,256	19,045

AGE WHEN CONVICTED.

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	146	963	147	117	250	72	1,668
Between 20 and 25 years.....	371	2,133	408	278	500	268	3,958
Between 25 and 30 years.....	318	2,016	320	202	346	259	3,461
Over 30 years.....	772	6,603	720	576	630	657	9,958
Totals.....	1,607	11,688	1,595	1,173	1,726	1,256	19,045

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon-daga.	Total.
Number of prisoners in custody October 1, 1896, sentenced for six months and under from courts of this State.....	381	451	304	228	293	199	1,856
Number of prisoners in custody October 1, 1896, sentenced for terms of more than six months to one year from courts of this State.....	47	22	26	25	590	9	719
Number of prisoners in custody October 1, 1896, sentenced for more than one year from courts of this State....	85	98	289	45	133	49	699

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onon- daga.	Total.
Number of prisoners received during the year ending October 1, 1896, sentenced for six months and under from courts of this State.....	1,311	11,603	1,151	1,073	883	1,199	17,220
Number of United States prisoners in custody October 1, 1896, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State..	16	72	42	17	....	2	149
Number of United States prisoners in custody October 1, 1896, sentenced by Federal courts sitting outside of this State.....	439	1	236	....	....	....	676
Contract price per week for board of United States prisoners.....	\$2 10	\$2 10	\$1 96	\$1 96	....	....	....
Number of prisoners in custody Octo- ber 1, 1896, sentenced from county in which this institution is located.....	114	516	498	99	1,016	124	2,367
Number of prisoners in custody Octo- ber 1, 1896, sentenced from other counties, and contract price for board per week.....	\$2 25 286	\$2 10 35	\$2 00 121	\$1 75 141	.... ....	\$2 10 135	.... 718

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onondaga.
Amount received or due from the State for board of prisoners for the year ending October 1, 1896..	\$12,079 47	\$53,093 23	\$42,983 67	\$17,084 09	\$26,721 30	\$17,424 60
Number of prisoners for whom the State paid or is indebted for board for year ending Octo- ber 1, 1896.....	429	3,111	891	555	472	723
Amount received or due from other counties for board of prisoners for the year ending October 1, 1896.....	30,864 10	3,847 64	15,296 25	14,652 17	.....	5,519 10

	Albany.	Erie.	Kings.	Monroe.	New York.	Onondaga.
Amount received or due for board of United States prisoners for year ending October 1, 1896.....	\$54,208 20	\$9,976 95	\$36,736 84	\$1,349 78	.....	\$159 75
Amount received or due for labor of convicts in productive industries for the year ending Oc- tober 1, 1896.....	44,936 69	92,091 12	42,473 68	10,528 42	.....	6,610 37
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

COUNTY JAILS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of persons charged with crime and awaiting trial in custody on the first day of October, 1896.....	1,297	186	1,483
Number of persons convicted of crime in custody on the first day of October, 1896.....	1,619	926	2,545
Number of persons detained as witnesses in custody on the first day of October, 1896.....	17	2	19
Number of persons detained as debtors in custody on the first day of October, 1896.....	50	.....	50
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Number of admissions during year ending October 1, 1896.....			109,516
Number of discharges during year ending October 1, 1896.....			97,715
Number of deaths during year ending October 1, 1896.....			97
			<u> </u>

PRISONERS ARE EMPLOYED BREAKING STONE AND HELPING AROUND
PREMISES IN THE FOLLOWING JAILS.

*Clinton, Madison, Montgomery, *New York, Niagara, *Orange, Queens, Richmond,
*St. Lawrence, *Saratoga, Steuben, *Suffolk.

*Partially.

I N D E X.

	PAGES•
Classification and grading of prisoners in the State prisons.....	29-31
Convict labor; industrial training; trade schools.....	14-27
Convict labor in penitentiaries	27
Convict labor in jails	28
Inspections — Prisons :	
Auburn prison.....	40-46
Clinton prison.....	46, 47
Sing Sing prison	39, 40
Inspections — Reformatories :	
Eastern Reformatory at Napanoch.....	50, 51
New York State Reformatory at Elmira.....	48-50
Inspections — Penitentiaries :	
Albany county penitentiary at Albany.....	53-55
Erie county penitentiary at Buffalo	58-59
Kings county penitentiary at Brooklyn.....	59-65
Monroe county penitentiary at Rochester.....	58
New York county penitentiary at Blackwell's Island.....	52
Onondaga county penitentiary at Syracuse	55-58
Inspections — Jails:	
Albany county jail at Albany.....	71, 72
Broome county jail at Binghamton	104-107
Cayuga county jail at Auburn.....	116, 117
Chenango county jail at Norwich	107, 108
Clinton county jail at Plattsburgh.....	81, 82
Columbia county jail at Hudson.....	75, 76
Cortland county jail at Cortland.....	110-112

Inspections — Jails — (*continued*):

	PAGES.
Essex county jail at Elizabethtown	82, 83
Franklin county jail at Malone.....	80
Fulton county jail at Johnstown	84, 85
Greene county jail at Catskill.....	73, 74
Herkimer county jail at Herkimer.....	95-97
Jefferson county jail at Watertown.....	93-95
Lewis county jail at Lowville	97, 98
Livingston county jail at Geneseo.....	116
Madison county jail at Morrisville.....	108-110
Monroe county jail at Rochester.....	114
Montgomery county jail at Fonda.....	87
Oneida county jails at Rome and Utica.....	99-103
Ontario county jail at Canandaigua.....	115
Orange county jails at Goshen and Newburgh	70
Oswego county jails at Pulaski and Oswego.....	89-93
Putnam county jail at Carmel.....	68
Rensselaer county jail at Troy	76, 77
Richmond county jail at Richmond.....	69, 70
Saratoga county jail at Saratoga.....	85, 86
Schenectady county jail at Schenectady.....	87, 88
Schoharie county jail at Schoharie village.....	74, 75
Seneca county jail at —————	115, 116
Steuben county jail at Bath	114, 115
St. Lawrence county jail at Canton	79
Sullivan county jail at Monticello.....	77, 78
Tombs jail at New York city.....	66, 67
Tompkins county jail at Ithaca	112, 113
Ulster county jail at Kingston	72, 73
Warren county jail at Caldwell	83, 84
Washington county jail at Salem.....	86
Wayne county jail at Lyons.....	114
Westchester county jail at White Plains.....	68, 69
Yates county jail at Penn Yan.....	115
Legislation	5-14
New buildings and improvements	36, 37
Recommendations	37, 38

Statistics — Prisons :

	PAGES.
Age when convicted	122-124
Capacity of institutions—number of cells	121
Contract price per piece in the various piece-price industries	136-140
Crimes for which convicted :	
Against person	121
Against property	121, 122
Against person and property	122
Industrial	144-145
Number of times previously served sentence in prisons and peni- tentiaries	136
Previous occupation	128-135
Showing number convicts received, discharged, transferred, died, in custody, etc., during year ending October 1, 1896	118-120
Summary of receipts and expenditures for year ending October 1, 1896	140, 141
Terms of sentence	124-128

New York State Reformatory :

Age when convicted	141
Capacity of institution — number of cells	144
Crimes for which convicted :	
Against person	142
Against property	142
Against person and property	142
Miscellaneous	143
Industrial	144, 145
Number of times previously served sentence in prisons and peniten- tiaries	143
Previous occupations	141, 142
Showing number convicts received, discharged, transferred, died, in custody, etc., during year ending October 1, 1896	143, 144

Penitentiaries :

Age when convicted	165
Crimes for which convicted	161-164

Penitentiaries — (*continued*) :

Individual institutions — industries :	PAGES.
Albany county	146, 147
Erie county	147, 148
Kings county.....	148, 149
Monroe county	149, 150
Onondaga county.....	150, 151
Miscellaneous	165-167
Previous occupations	153-160
Showing number of convicts received, discharged, transferred, died, in custody; etc., during year ending October 1, 1896.....	151-153
Summary of receipts and expenditures for year ending October 1, 1896.....	146
Term of sentence.....	164, 165
County jails.....	167
Prisoners employed in jails.....	167
Term of sentence.....	31-36
Visitations and inspections	28, 29

